INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1013.

VOL. XVII NO. 18-1 BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 22 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
26 Jan.	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Kanpura ..		16,601
16 „	Dorea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Kanpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Nadera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jun	Macedonia ..		11,00.
8	Morea ..		10 954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£50	£90

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	23rd Jan.
Shingo Maru ..	17th „	26th „
Shunko Maru ..	24th „	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Shanghai Maru..	12th Feb.	20th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th „	24th „
Honolulu Maru..	4th „	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	25th „	10th „
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th „
Sumatra Maru ..	11th „	19th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
31st Jan	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
24th Jan.	Bandra ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi,
26th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Por Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Post Bombay.

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	17 „	28 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 „	31 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	28 „	3 Feb.
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@5 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Harun Maru ..	10500	....	@20
*Hakodate Maru	5393	16 Feb.	28 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan	10 Feb,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10000	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1900 p.a. End Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market, to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tiratu & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address—"Ulwa", Karachi.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1906)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 1,35,00,000

LIFE
POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION or MARRIAGE PROVISION.
Bombay Branch:—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. 138139

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIGENT PARSEE MANAGER for a Running Theatrical Co., of good financial standing in Upper India. Apply sharp with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 2227 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1402

WANTED—Educated and experienced persons as Branch Managers for an established Life Insurance Company at district towns. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience and locality preferred and salary expected to Box No. 2224, Advt. Dept. Bombay "Chronicle."

A 31648

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. **ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY**, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams "CALHOTEL"

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ABU HIGH SCHOOL, Mount ABU—Conducted by the Irish Christian Brothers, under the Distinguished Patronage of His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Caumont, O. C., D. D., Bishop of Ajmere The above School will re-open under the new management on March 1st 1929. The School will be run on the lines of the other Christian Brothers' Schools at Kurseong, Shillong, Naini Tal, etc., The monthly fees for nine and a half months only are:—Board and Tuition Rs. 50/-. Fixed Extras Rs. 5/-. For propectus apply to the Principal (after January 22nd.)

M 31665

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31579

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P S

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning, the 22nd January, 1929, at 11 o'clock (S. T.), on the first floor.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 22nd January, 1929.

31680

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th January, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-singnature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards' Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES:

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS—1929.

CANDIDATES, who wish too display their photos near their ballot boxes are requested to send them to the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, by FRIDAY, the 25th Instant AT THE LATEST. Each such candidate for A, B, E, F or G ward will send 12 copies of his photo, each copy bearing his ward letter and his name in full. The candidates for C or D ward will send 16 copies each.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay

Bombay, 19th, January, 1929.

31679

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of India Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the following objects:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1928.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the places of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th February, to SATURDAY, the 16th February, 1929, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

Bombay, 21st January, 1929.

31678

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 227 of 1928.

MERWANJI NAOROJI MEHTA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. KENDELL & CO., LTD. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of October, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of February, 1929, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the land secondly described, on the South by Calicut Street, on the East and West by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land on the Mody Bay Port Trust Estate, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and eighty seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by Mangalore Street, on the South by the land firstly hereinabove described on the East and West by the property of the Trustees and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and Cadastral Survey No. 1112 of the Fort Division, together with all buildings and erections standing thereon, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2688 (4) and Street Nos. 7 to 9, 13, 6, 8, 10, 12 and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and his tenants.

The gross rents of the portion of the property at present let out come to Rs. 1,027 per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1928.

(Sd.) H. HAMILTON,
Commissioner.

31667

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Provisions, etc., for the Nurses' Mess at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1929. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of provisions, etc., of the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

17-1-1929.

31664

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHAKLA STREET.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hasanji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage, dated 28th July, 1920, and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January, 1922, both made between the said Gulamalli Hasanji of the one part and the Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1922, and made between the Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chakla Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing according to the Collector's Records 393 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 654 and 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927, New Survey No. 2825 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2115 (2), Street Nos. 157-167.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee at their office 49, Esplanade Road. Fort, "Jehangir Wadia Building", or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BAGS BELGIUM R. T. LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 19th day of January, 1929, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Elias Hajee Oomer and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Hoosen Larce and Co.

Ex. S. S. "City of Durham."

R. T. O. O. M. Bunder Abbas made in Belgium—100 bags Belgium R. T. Loaf Sugar each bag 24 Loaves, each Loaf 1-1/2 K. G. of November shipment.

Terms:—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF 21 BUFFALOES AND BRASS UTENSILS, ETC.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 22nd January, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the stable of Sheth Tarmahmed Alimahmed at Agripada Road, by order of Sha Bhabhutmal Bhurmal and Co., the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Nagori Nasrudin Abdul Gani, the Mortgagor:—

21 Buffaloes and Brass Utensils etc.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL DAILY TWO SHOWS at 6-15 and 10 P. M.

A SCOTTISH SPECTACLE

You will love this picture as you love the song—

LILLIAN GISH in **Annie Laurie.**

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

A ROMANCE OF UNFORGETTABLE BEAUTY

SPECIAL MUSIC WITH PIPERS.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF NAGDEVI STREET AND BIBIJAN STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 779 of 1926 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Charandas Chaturbuj) and pursuant to the directions contained in the High Court Order, dated 16th September, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the junction of Nagdevi Street and Bibijan Street admeasuring about 23-1/2 feet in breadth and 72-1/2 feet in length (equivalent to about 189 square yards) but with the exception of that parcel of land situate on the south side of Bibijan Street admeasuring about 26 square yards together with the structure of a building standing thereon being part of the said property which parcel of land is held by the Receiver on a lease from the Bombay Municipality under an Indenture of Lease, dated 28th August, 1928 bearing Collector's New No. 1133, New Survey Nos. 2094, 2096, 2099, 2110, 2111, 2114, 2123: Cadastral Survey No. 718 of Mandir Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3644, Old Street No. 295, Nagdevi Street, New Street Nos. 57, 59, Nagdevi Street 3-13 Bibijan Street and bounded on the East by a house of Samsuddin Cassamji, on the West by Nagdevi Street, on the North by Bibijan Street and on the South by the house of Yandravandas Purshottamdas. And also the right, title and interest of the Receiver in the aforesaid Lease, dated 28th August 1928 for the unexpired period thereunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT THE "HOMSTEAD" AT MOUNT MARY ROAD (NEAR THE STEPS) AT BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, THE 27TH INST. AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction as above the household property of Miss Menesse and others consisting of:—Old style blackwood carved furniture comprising side tables, side boards, wardrobes, cupboards, glass door curio cupboards and writing table, also chesterfield settees and easy chairs, teapoys, easy and low chairs, one fancy carved side table, palm and figure stands, revolving book cases, writing bureau, dining table and chairs, side boards, iron and wooden bedsteads, chest of drawers, almyrahs, reclining sofas, one folding wash hand and dressing stand, folding portable cupboards, glassware, crockery, utensils and similar other household goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared immediately after the sale is over.

The goods will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

R. B. SALISBURY

Presents

THE GHOST TRAIN

A Mystery Play.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

SORELL AND SON

FEATURING

H. B. WARNER
ANNA Q. NILSSON
ALICE JOYCE
CARMEL MYERS

At no time has there been prepared for the ages of the world, such a living, glorious, stirring story of sincere love. The love of a father for his son. A man who laid down His broken heart as a hearthstone for his son.

MADAN THEATRES LTD

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MANNEQUIN

FEATURING
ALICE JOYCE,
WARNER BAXTER,
DOLORES COSTELLO
AND
ZASU PITTS

A TENSE HUMAN DRAMA OF A BEAUTIFUL GIRL'S FIGHT FOR LOVE.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The local market ruled easy to-day on long liquidation by disappointed buyers influenced by poor response from New York. Broach A./M. opened at Rs. 362 and declined to Rs. 361. A small rally followed but prices again declined. Liverpool opened quiet at a decline of 4 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	360	0	0
Oomra D./J.	320	8	0
Oomra March	323	8	0
Bengal D./J.	274	0	0
Bengal March	280	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21

The market ruled easy on unfavourable Liverpool Cables, Broach A.M. opened at Rs. 359/8 and improved As. 6/- but again declined on selling by commission firms and Japanese houses Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M. 359/8
Oomra D.J. 320/8
Oomra March 322/8
Bengal D.J. 274
Bengal March 279/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

January	264.60—0.40
April	249.80+1.20
July	235.00+0.50

COTTON TENDERS.

BOMBAY Jan. 21

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	10900
Fine M. G. Oomra	1300	8,900

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Bengal D./J.	274
Bengal March	280
Broach A./M.	360
Oomra D./J.	320
Oomra March	323

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	280	284	276	269
Sindh	291	286	278	271
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	289	284	276	269
Oomra No 3	332	327	321	311
C. P. No 1	—	352	347	341
C. P. No 2	—	342	337	331
Khandesh	—	—	—	289

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Ralli Bros Dhulia 253/255
100 Forbes & Co Dhulia 260
250 E. D. Sassoon & Co Cambodia 400/402
100 E. Spinner & Co. Shegaon 319
100 Do Khamgaon 313
100 Do Veraval 282
100 Do Mahuva 280
100 Kotak & Co Shegaon 313-1/2
100 A. Damodar & Co. Dharwah 306
100 Hindustan Mill Nasirabad 279
100 K. Damji & Co. Khandwa 310
100 Lundi & Co. Budhgaon 351
100 P. Crystal & Co. Nagar 296

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	New Ready	New Ready Red Leafy Average
Bengal Superfine	285	
Bengal Fine	280	
Bengal F. G.	275	240/45
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	275	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	320/25
Nagpur Fine	340/42	325/27
Yeotmal Fine	330	317/25
Arvi Fine	330	317/20
Amraoti Fine	325	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320	295/305
Mulkapur Fine	310	285
Khandesh Fine	300	270
Muthia Fine	285	275
Muthia F.G./	280	265
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/45	310
Purna F. G. G. S.	330/35	310
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	325	310
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	305
Surat Fine	Nil.	Nil.
Broach Fine	Nil	Old
Broach F.G.	Nil.	Nil.
Westerns M.G.		315
Cambodia	400	385
Miraj/Sanghli		350/55
Compta Good		350/55
Jinja		520

PRIVATE CABLES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

March Highest 20.26 (10.10¾ a.m.) lowest 20 20 (11-37 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 19th inst:— Contracts scarce but trade only support. Speculators still long here but New York reported about square. Provided consumption maintained expect steady market. Fair Trade buying on declines and New York.

Messrs. Thomas Smith Co's report:—

The undertone of the future market is considered favourable, and the statistical outlook still is regarded as bullish; whilst an occasional burst of buying revealed a shortage of contracts but business on the whole remains slow.

Hornby Hemeryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 8,638,000 bales." "During past week Manchester booked good orders for China."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless, with traders adopting a waiting attitude."

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 21.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125
Banks Buying 60 days 122
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D. D. 173-1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 19th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/16 21st inst
London/Japan 1/10-1/2 19th inst
London/Paris 124.10 19th inst
London/Belgium 34.91 19th inst
London/Switzerland 25.22 1/2 19th inst
London/Italy 92.70 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 19th inst £4 4 1/2 18th inst
Silver London Ready 26 3/16 19th inst 26/3/16 18th inst
Silver London Forward 26 5/16 19th inst 26 5/16 18th inst
Silver New York Ready 57 1/4 19th inst 57 1/16 18th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 9/32 p. c, 19th inst. 4 5/16 p. c.; 18th inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 p. c.; 19th inst 4 3/8 p. c. 18th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p. c.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 p. c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 5 p.c.; 3 mos 5-1|2 p. c. 6 mos 5 p.c. 12 mos 4-1|2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

Bombay, Jan. 21.

London Ready 26/3
London Forward 26/5
American Cent 57/1
China Opening 2/7/1 Closing 2/7/1.
Ready 59/7
Poush Opening 59/6 Highest 59/7 Lowest 59/5 6 p.m. 59/7.
Tejimundi /13/-
Magh Opening 59/8 Highest 59/9 lowest 59/7 6 p.m. 59/9
Tejimundi 1/13/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/10
Poush 21/8/3
Magh 21/6 9
National City 21/9/6
N. Manordass 21/8/6
N. Motila 21/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3-1|2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73-5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/14
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs 96/11
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 99/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 104-7.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/7.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/12
Forward Rates 1st Feb. sett:
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 73/0
1945—55 Rs. 104-7-6.
Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 3/8 per cent
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5 per cent.
One month 5 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

In full-pressed bales	10-1-29	Since 1st September Ths year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,445	151,544	158,264
Central India	1,387	84,506	120,525
Barsi and Nagar	1,709	91,678	143,045
Hyderabad-Gaorani	173	31,133	56,536
Berar	3,229	353,572	330,168
Central Provinces	2987	175,282	136,873
Total Oomras	10,021	887,785	945,871
Dholera	856	31,921	47,387
N.-W. Provinces	8	53,291	58,893
Rajputana	521	17010	18,198
Sind-Punjab	431	24,267	83,184
Broach	...	3,538	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	51	8,42	3,355
Westerns-Northerns	319	7,994	3,377
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	133	3,569	7,426
Persian	...	645	3,945
American	...	2,227	21,111
Egyptian and African	...	16,903	9,352
Commilla, Burma & other sorts.			10 64
Total	13,239	1,057,943	1,208,359

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 17th Jan.

In full-pressed bales	10-1-29	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,455	308,592	192,506
Japan & China	10,300	538,351	303,461
Coast Ports	100	7,281	9,856
Up-country by Rail	...	44,074	34,353
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	33,278	79,542
Total	15,853	931,576	6,19,718

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	19-1-29 7446000	6493000
" Yesterday do	29000	16000
Exports to date do	5375000	4434000
Stock at Ports	18-1-29 2255000	238,0000
" Interior Towns do	1161000	112,1000
" Liverpool	18-1-29 1000000	811000
Visible Supply	18-1-29 5698000	5729000
Quantity in Sight do	12084000	10895000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt.
F. B. H.
S. S. Currimba Rs. 8/5/-1/2 per cwt.
F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan-March Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Feb-March. Rs 8/7-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8-8-1/2 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June. Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Feb-March. Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar March-April Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Linseed May	10 12 0
Wheat Jan.	8 14 3
Wheat May	7 14 6

OILS & CAKES.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS. EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 599/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 133/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21

Castorseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/2 Highest Rs. 51/3 Closing Rs. 50/14.

Cottonseeds:—Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/13/3 Closing Rs. 4/12/10¾

Cottonseeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/13/3 Highest Rs. 4/13/4½ Closing Rs. 4/13/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/6 Highest Rs. 54/8 Lowest Rs. 54/1/6 Closing Rs. 54/2

Groundnut Seeds:—Delivery May Opening Rs. 54/8 Highest Rs. 56/10 Closing Rs. 56/5

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	16,807
Linseed	3,626
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,671
Gingellyseeds	2,719
Poppyseeds	14
Groundnuts	72,510
Castorseed	696
Rice	5,659
Myrabollams	1,379
Cottonseed	22,501
Gram	405
Joowar	895
Maize	12
Barley	79
Bajree	886
Other	118

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	6
Century	,,	0	13	3
Jedob	,,	0	12	3
Toyo potdar	,,	0	12	3
Moon	,,	0	12	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 in.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	0	6
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	,,	1	0	6
6404-8705	,,	1	0	9
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	9
Phoenix	,,	1	1	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	0	3
Daud Sahib	,,	1	0	3
Ganga Ghat	,,	1	0	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	1	0
David	,,	1	1	0
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Dinshaw Gaumukh	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH +Quality.				
Swan Finaly	,,	1	0	6
Gold Mohor	,,	1	0	3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	15	9
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	0	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	9
Sakuntla	,,	0	15	9
Manekji (Kunda)	,,	0	15	0
Globe	,,			
Rachael	,,	0	15	6
Dinshaw Maharaja	,,	0	15	3
Maher	,,	0	15	9
Kachhwa	,,	0	15	9
LEPAD				
Spring	,,	1	0	0
Textile	,,	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	3
Jecob	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	6
Mun Mill	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yard.				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	3
Century	,,	1	1	6
Jecob	,,	1	0	0
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	15	0
GABRUN No. 5124 Hindustan	,,			
E. D. Rachael	,,	7	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.				
4488	,,	13	1	0
3810	,,	11	1	0
9898	,,	11	1	0
9797	,,	9	9	0
44000	,,	1	1	0
BLACK CHEAK.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	9	4	0
SALITA.				
Century	Per lb.	0	15	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	0
DURDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	3	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	3	0
Phoenix	,,	1	3	0
Framji	,,	1	3	0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9				
Chhawani	Per lb.	0	0	0
China	,,	1	0	6
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	0	6
Maher	,,	1	1	0
Simplex	,,	1	0	0
Yards 10				
Chhawani	Per lb.			
China	,,			
Moon	,,			
Phoenix	,,			
Maher	,,			
Simplex	,,			

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

"Market firm on account of some speculative buying. Pool supporting but burden appears heafy."

Wheat Prices:—
March Close at s 9/3 1/8d.
May close at s. 9/3 7/8d.
July close at - 9/6d.
March Chicago wheat close at 121-1/2 cwts.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East Indian Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 17th Jan		10,27,656
Same time last season		11,46,643
Exports from 1st Sept to 17th Jan.	1928/29	1927/28
United Kingdom	16,324	16,331
Continent	2,88,913	1,75,505
China	53,127	3,300
Japan	4,85,224	2,59,001
Coast Ports	7,281	9,856
U. S. A.	3,355	670
Total	8,54,224	5,05,823
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1928 to 17th Jan 1929		44,074
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 17th Jan 1929		1,44,105
Same period last year.		3,34,333
Estimated stock of raw cotton he'd by exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 17th Jan 1929		9,57,489
Same time last year		6,37,479

CASH BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIAA

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following statement showing Cash Balance of the Govt. of India:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on
In District Treasuries 30th Septr. 1928. 2,37,11 31st Octr. 1928 2,41, 15 30th Novr. 1928 2,64,31 31st Decr. 1928 2,25,28.
With the Imperial Bank of India 30th Septr. 1928 5,76,17 31st Octr. 1928 6,31,98 30th Novr. 1928 7,68,87 31st Decr. 1928 7,88,43.
Total 30th Septr. 1928 8,13,28 31st Octr. 1928 8,73,10 30th Novr. 1928 10,33,18 31st

AMERICAN COTTON GINNINGS

Prospects of the Next Report

COMPARATIVE SATISTICS FOR 10 YEARS

The next ginning report of the American Cotton crop for the year 1928 will be published at Washington by the Census Bureau of the Agricultural Department. This report will show the amount ginned to 16th instant. So far no private estimate is received but in some sections there is a talk that it will be larger than the Bureau's final estimate of the total crop. This idea seems erroneous as the past years records show distinctly that the final ginning will be somewhat short of the Bureau's estimate of 14,373,000 Bales. Last year total ginnings failed to reach Government estimate. It will be seen from the following figures that the maximum ginning between Dec. 13 and January 16 was 1,139,000 Bales in the season 1920-21. The smallest amount during the same period was 121,000 Bales in the season 1921-22.

(In thousands).

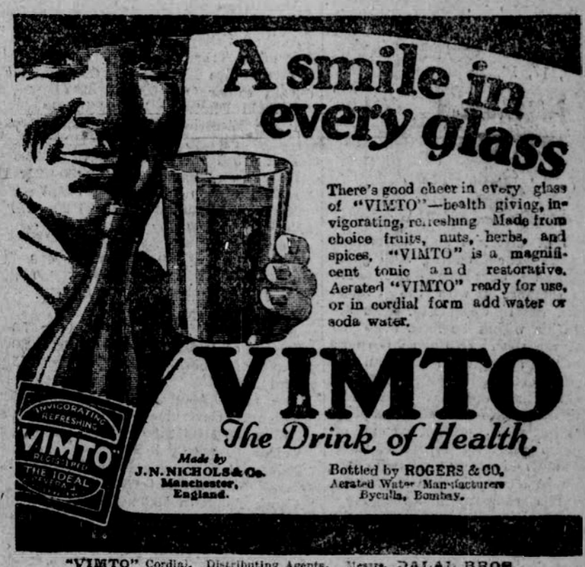
Season.	Ginned to Dec. 13.	Ginned to Jan. 16.	Diff.
1928-29	13,148	?	?
1927-28	12,073	12,501	428
1926-27	15,541	16,616	1,075
1925-26	14,832	15,500	668
1924-25	12,792	13,307	515
1923-24	9,549	9,944	395
1922-23	9,489	9,648	159
1921-22	7,791	7,912	121
1920-21	10,876	12,015	1,139
1919-20	9,397	10,307	910
1918-19	10,281	11,049	768

A study of above figures will show that the average ginning for the period shows a figure of 590,000 Bales.

If the records of the past 10 years are read in terms of percentage ginned on the 16th Jan. the prospects will be as under;—

1918-19	92.8
1919-20	91.0
1920-21	90.5
1921-22	99.2
1922-23	99.2
1923-24	97.8
1924-25	97.6
1925-26	96.1
1926-27	93.6
1927-28	97.8
1928-29	?

On an average above figures show 96.5 per cent. ginned on the 16th January during the last 10 years. If this average per centage is read with the Bureau's final estimate issued on the 8th ultimo, the ginning report due on the 23rd instant will be in the neighbourhood of 13,900,000 Bales. Considering the improved methods of ginnings and as the factories are run now with electricity, it is very likely that cotton must have been ginned as fast as possible. Considering all facts it appears that the next ginning report will be about 13,800,000 Bales ultimately reaching a final total of 14,200,000 Bales. If these figures prove correct the Government report will prove larger by about 2 lacs of bales than the actual outturn.


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J.N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial, Distributing Agents. Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th, Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay.

The best Baby can get
Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.
In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores
Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:- HUTCHINSON & Co. Ltd. 26 Jamieson Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores
HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

STOCKS AND SHARES

DULL AND EASY

ANDHRAS WEAK

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Cotton Mill shares opened dull at about unchanged prices. The [illegible] absence of buying influenced by [illegible] of cotton market. There was some [illegible] ed liquidation and prices kept on sagging for the most part.

The market displayed [illegible] undertone. There was some profit [illegible] in Tata Iron shares, which caused some weakness. [illegible] some recovery. Tata Hydros were quiet with a small [illegible] There was little support [illegible] shares. There was [illegible] father [illegible] in Andra shares.

Messrs. [illegible] & Ramdutt in their report [illegible] as-day state as under:—

COAL SHARES.

The following Coal shares have been recommended by our Calcutta agent. They are marked in order of preference.

Equitable—a good buy up to Rs. 20/- a share.

Hurriladih—a good buy up to Rs. 80/-, the par value of this stock is Rs. 100/-, and there are buyers to-day at Rs. 67 without any shares coming on offer.

New Beerbhoom-present market rate is Rs. 18/-, scrip scarce, a good buy up to Rs. 16/-

Bhulanbararee-present market rate is Rs. 18/-, scripe scarce, a good buy up to Rs. 19/-.

Bengals—Rs. 385/- buyers a good investment up to Rs. 400/-.

TATA STEEL & BURMA CORP: REPORTS.

A client has placed in our hands the annual report of directors and statements of a/c: for the year ending 30th June 1928 of Burma Corporation Ltd. He wants us to compare it with the latest report of Tata Steel Co. Ltd. In accordance with his wishes we have done so and find that the report of Burma Corporation is very clear and gives almost all the information in details, which in our opinion should satisfy even the most timid and enquiring share holder of this Company Not only this but they have a system of posting a concise quarterly report of their doings to each and every shareholder. This is no doubt a very satisfactory state of affair and if a company like the Tata Steel Co. copies the system, there would be no cause for grumbling on the part of the shareholders. Subscribed capital of Burma Corporation is pretty near Rs. 14 crores against Rs. 10-1/2 crores of Tata Steel.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Bombay Dyeing 870, 66, 65, 66,
Century 402, 400, 398, 400
Colaba 148
Crescent 137, 36
Fazul 778, 76, 75, 76,
Indore 395,
Madhowji 55
Nagpur 505, 3,
New Great 238, 37, 35-10
Pearl 501, 498-297, 98,
Simplex 78, 77,
Swadeshi 455, 53,
Burma 852, 51,
Hydro 1118, 17, 16, 15,
Tram 153,
Deff. 291-14, 89-6, 90-10,
Ord. 81-10, 81-80-14, 81, 80-14
Bundi 21-6, 4-2, 4,
Indian 355, 54, 53,
Katni Ord 246, 45,
Alcock 346, 47, 46,

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 358 12
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Asur Veerjee (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170
Bharat (250) 10y 65
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 170
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25f. 866/4
Bombay Industrial (25) nil 2/1
Bradbury (250) nil 165
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 400
Central India 100 15f 503/12
Ceylon 100 nil 25
Colaba Land and Mill 100 6i 148/12
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 3f 136/4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 160
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 540
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0/10/
Ebrahim Pabaney 250 7/8f 216/4
Edward Sassoon 200 nil 93/12
Elphinstone 100 nil 8
Fazulbhoy 250 25f 775/10
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 250
Gokak 100 2/8 1 126/4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1775
India Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 235
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1335
Indore Malwa 100 13/12 f 394/10
Jameshed 250 nil 27/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100 y 1900
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15/12
Khandeish 1,000 50 f 2,440
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/9/6y 208/12
Lakshmi Cotton 250 75i 1497/8
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowjr Dharamsi 100 nil 55
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1125
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/1
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1275
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 111/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 235/10
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 15f 498/12
Phoenix 100 25y 360
Premier 10 nil 7
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/14
Sassoon and Alliance Silk. 50 5/8y 70
Sholapur 1,000 125i 5500
Simplex 250 nil 77/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 160 nil 12
Sawdeshi 100 10i 453/12
Swan 100 10y 115
Tata Mills 25 nil 55
Vishnu Cotton 500 40i 2385
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950

BANKS.

Banks of India 50 2/8f 101/8
Baroda 50 3f 79
Central 25 0/8/0f 22/8
Eastern £5 4sb 90/8
Imperial 500 40f 1475
Imperial Contributory 125 10i 362/8
Union 5 /4/ 3/11/6
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0i 21/4
Central India Mining 10 12
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 110
Indian Cement 250 nil 353/12
Katni Cement Deferred 40 37/9/3'y 880
Katni Cement Ordy 100 6i 245
Punjab Cement 10 nil 14/6
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6y 25/8
United Cement 100 6y 95

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 915
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 130
Central Provinces 100 2/11/6f 101
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6i 101
Gujerat 100 2/4/3i 91
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 93
Larkhana 100 li 90
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 75
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6 f 100
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 92
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 98/8
Sind Light 100 5/7/6 134
Tapti Valley 500 18/2/i 696/4
Upper Sind 100 nil 88

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 138
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 138
Andhra Valley Ordy 1,000 20y 572/8
Bombay Tramways Ordy. 50 2/8i 153/12
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1115
Tata Power O. 1,000 nil 491/4
Karachi Electricty 100 2/4i 140
Poona Electricity 100 7y 123/1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8 y 217/8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 875
New Moffusil 400 30y 502/8
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4/8
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2060
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy 15 nil 11/2
New India Assurance 15 1y 23/8
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7/2
Industrial & Prudential 6 0/5/0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 346/4
Attock Oil £1 nil 23
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 470x
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy 250 12/8y 241/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32/8
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 30f 851/4
Do Contributory 50 12f 302/8
British Burma Petroleum 8s. 0/4/0y 5/3
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1* 12/8
Jost Engineering 50 5+12/8 192/8
Kemp 200 15 196/4
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 20 225
Port Canning 1,000 45 630
Scindia Steam 15 -/8/-y 13/4
Tata Construction 30 4y 57/8
Tata Iron (ordinary) 75 1y 81/14
Tata Iron (deferred 30 nil 290/10
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Andhra Valley B. 8 109/8
Appollo Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 100
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T. 86
Kohinoor Mill's T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 111
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c.; £104
Tata Power 4-1/2 p.c. A
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: £103
Andhra Valley 7-1/2 p.c.: £103

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21-1-29.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.981 inches (.007 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.026.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 57.1.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.3 degrees (2.4 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 63.3 degrees (3.2 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 52 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 191 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloud—10.)

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1900 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 16 hrs. 55m. on 19th (G.T.)

"Bombay Chronicle"
THE
PEOPLE'S PAPER.
BEST MEDIUM
FOR
Advertisement.

NATIONAL GAME FOR YOUTHS

DR. MOONJE FORMS RIFLE ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

AIMS AND OBJECTS DEFINED

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

Doctor Moonje, Working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, has come here in connection with the collection of subscriptions to the All India Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund of the Hindu Mahasabha. It is understood that he is meeting with encouraging response and that he may soon be in a position to announce shortly the larger donations he hopes to secure.

He has established a Provinciad Riue Association for the C. P. and Berar and an application may have by now been made to the local Government for grant of License. So far as is known, this is the first Association of its kind established by Indians and he is very sanguine about securing a License for the Association as he says there is already a provision made for granting License to such Associations under Rule 32 of the Rules made under the Indian Arms Act. Besides, he has taken care to enlist the co-operation of most of the leading men of all communities who count in the public life of the Province, either as Honorary Members, Life Members or Ordinary Members of the Association. The two Rajas, the representatives of the old historic Bhonsala Raj of Nagpur, Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Bhonsale and Raja Laxman Rao Bhonsale have been elected Patrons and Sir G. M. Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. and the Hon'ble Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, President of the C. P. Legislative Council, are amongst the Vice Patrons.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The Association aims at making Rifle shooting a national game for Indian youths so that some of the defects inherent in our educational system which have been so well emphasised in the Report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and held largely responsible for the lack of the power of leadership, the spirit of initiative, sportsmanly character and love of discipline, seen in Indian boys, may be made up, to howsoever a limited extent possible, by evoking in Indian boys a spirit of self-confidence which knowledge and practice of Rifle shooting begets.

The objects of the Association, therefore, are:—

(1.) To revive and develop a healthy desire for Shikar, i.e. big and small game shooting.

(2.) To organise propoganda for popularising Shikar and to make literature on Shikar, Rifles and Rifle-shooting available to the Members of the Association.

(3.) Promotion and popularising of Rifle Shooting.

(4.) Provision of Rifle ranges in the different parts of the Province.

(5.) Promotion of miniature Rifle Clubs particularly in connection with the High Schools and Colleges in the Province.

(6.) Organisation of shooting competitions and Shikar parties of small and big game shootings and other allied sports.

COASTAL RESERVATION BILL

—:o:—

BRITISH SHIPPERS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The "Englishman's" Delhi correspondence wiring under date 20th says opinions on Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill will be considered by the Select Committee on February 8th. The Chamber of Shipping in the United Kingdom have expressed their protest against the measure while the East India section of the London Chamber have asked Government to refuse the measure pointing out the important principle involved in the Bill, which, if accepted for shipping, will be made to apply to banking, insurance, manufacturing and other businesses in India. The London Chamber, adds the correspondent, further emphasises prohibition and discrimination against British commercial interests in India will begin to be introduced in any Government of India Act.—Free Press.

RANGOON REAFFIRMS SIMON BOYCOTT

NO CO-OPERATION AT ANY STAGE OR IN ANY FORM

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Rangoon, held yesterday afternoon on the platform of the Shwedagon Pagoda under the presidency of Mr. U. Paw Tun, reaffirmed the determination to boycott the Simon Commission at every stage and in every form of its enquiry. The speakers included Mr. U. Chit Hlaing of the General Council of the Burmese Association, Mr. U. So Nyun, Secretary of the National Parliamentary Organisation, Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji and others.—A. P.

HARDSHIP OF JAIN PILGRIMS

As the result of repeated requests and representations made to the authorities of B. B. & C. I. Railway., to stop Express Trains at Patunda Mahabir Road Station —a place where according to the reply given by the Hon. member to an interpellation in the Legislative Assembly in September 28 asked by Mr. Sarabhai Nem Chand Haji, about 6,000 persons go every year for pilgrims, the authorities have persistently turned a deaf ear.

The Bombay-Peshawar Express halts at Hindana City, Gangapur City, Malarna, Indargarh, Lakeri, which is only 7 miles from Indargarh and which place seems to be of no special importance. Then again it stops at Rootha Road, Darah, Morak, Suket Road, Shri Chhatrapur, Bhawani Mandi, Garoth, Suvasra, Chaumahla, Gagguchalot, Luni Richa, Mehidpur Road, Khachrand, and Bangrod, namely at 14 places within distance of 138 miles. The anxiety of the Railway administration to reduce stoppages in respect of 19 Down and 20 Up Bombay Peshawar Express has therefore been proved to demonstration to be a mere excuse without any substance and based on a woeful disregard of the convenience of an overwhelmingly large numbers of Jain pilgrims.

PUNJABI STUDENT'S SUCCESS

Dr. M. G. Saincher M. B. B. S. (Punjab) son of Jai Gopal B.A., Advocate, Ferozepur (District) has passed the F.R.C.S. Examination of the Edinburgh University in his first attempt with credit. Before joining the Edinburgh University he worked for about a year with R. B. Dr. Mathra Das, Eye Specialists of Moga. He now intends passing the London University Fellowship examination next June.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-29-E

Let your Hair do you Justice

DO you ever suffer from an uneasy consciousness that your hair is not looking as well as it might? Too many women forget that hair beauty is a matter of hair health. Your hair needs nourishment: *the roots must be fed*

KOKO contains *every* ingredient necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a perfect head of lovely, lustrous hair. Use KOKO daily—see the difference it makes, and enjoy its deliciously cooling properties.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

ELECTION PROPAGANDA IN CITY

A public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Kazi Syed Street, near Koliwada. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Dr. Jethalal V. Vora, Messrs. A. S. Wali, Balubhai T. Desai, Virchand Parmachand Shah, B. N. Mehisheri, Vallabhdas Fulchand Mehta and others will speak on the ensuing Municipal General Elections.

AT MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION.

Another meeting will be held to-night at 9 p.m. in Sri Mahajan Association when speeches will be delivered on the Municipal elections.

AT JINNAH MEMORIAL HALL.

Under the auspices of the Clerks' Union a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. when Seth Mavji Govindji will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta K. F. Nariman, M. N. Talpade and others will address the meeting. The meeting will be held at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, Congress House.

AT MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Election Propaganda Committee a public meeting will be held on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 9 p. m. when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside and Seth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo and the Congress Candidates will address the meeting.

AT PAREL.

Under the auspices of the Congress Propaganda Committee a public meeting will be held on Thursday the 24th instant at 9 p. m. at Krishna Building Quandrangle, Parel when Mr. Krishna Iyer will preside and the Congress Candidates will address the meeting.

AT THE PARSI COLONY.

On Saturday the 26th instant a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. at the Parsi Colony (Dadar) under the auspices of the Congress Propaganda Committee the Chairman and speakers will be announced later.

A MONSTER PROCESSION.

On Sunday morning at 8 a.m. a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Propaganda Committee at Lakhamsi Napoo Hall, from which a procession to be organised by the Matunga Youth League will start and proceed along the Parel, Supari Baug, and Curry Road. A meeting will be held at 11 a.m. at Parel. The place and speakers will be announced later.

AT NAIGAON ("F" WARD).

A public meeting will be held at Naigaon, Dadar, at 9 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant. Exact place and speakers will be announced later.

"G" WARD. (DADAR)

A public meeting will be held at Dadar at the foot of the Tilak Bridge on Saturday at 6-30 p.m. when Congress Candidates will deliver speeches.

All business carried on through the Grain Merchants' Association will be suspended on the election Day (Tuesday next week) in response to the Municipal Commissioner's letter.

WORKERS AND PEASANTS' PARTY CANDIDATES.

The following are the four Labour candidates contesting the Municipal Elections through wards shown against their names:—

(D) Girgaum.—Lalji Pendse (Gun).
(F) Parel.—K. N. Joglekar (Gun).
(G) Dadar.—1 R. S. Nimbkar (Gun), 2 S. S. Mirajkar (Ship).

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakershi has announced his candidature for the ensuing Municipal Election as an Independent Nationalist from Byculla "E)' Ward. His symbol is "Elephant"."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting on the ensuing Municipal Elections, Kazi Syed Street, Koliwada, at 9 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta to preside.

At Mahajan Association Hall, at 9 p.m. (B. T.).

Nomination Day for Municipal Ward Election.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Garden Party at Government House, Malabar Hill, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

Public meeting on the ensuing Municipal Elections, Princess Street, near Khadi Bhandar, at 9 p.m. Seth Narayanlal Bansilal to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

"SIGNIFICANCE OF GITA."

His Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Karwir-Sankeshwar Math will hold a discourse on "The significance of Gita" at Saraswati Bag Colony, Andheri, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 27th instant.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagvad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on Bhakti Yoga to-morrow at the Saraswat Colony, Santacruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the above Committee will be held on the 28th instant, at 6 p.m., for the election of Office-bearers, etc., for this year.

Membership fee, from the members of the B. P. C. C., must be paid to this office on or before the 31st instant, failing which members from this Ward on the B. P. C. C., will be disqualified.

AGA MOWLA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood have awarded 4 scholarships of Rs. 50/- each to the following 4 students for the year 1928-29.

1. Master V. L. Koandge of Elphinstone High School; 2. Master D. K. Naik of Sebastian Goan High School; 3. Master Rajabally Noormuhmad of Anjuman-i-Islam H. School; 4. Master C. G. Khale of Aryan Education Society's High School.

CAPITOL CINEMA.

Owing to a heavy rush for seats the management of the Capitol Cinema have decided to have an extra matinee show at 4 p.m. every evening from Monday onwards. As advertised elsewhere special music has been arranged for the presentation of the film "Annie Laurie" and Pipers with their bagpipes heighten the effect of a story the plot of which is laid about the most thrilling days and episodes of the history of romantic Scotland.

S. S. LEAGUE HOMECRAFT CLASSES.

In addition to the courses in Sewing and Cutting, Embroidery, Needle Work, Artificial Flower Making already available in the Mahila Mandal, (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) Industrial Classes at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, recently classes for teaching Drawing and Printing work and Cane work have been opened. Women are requested to take advantage of all those classes in their spare time in the afternoon. Only nominal fees are charged.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shinyo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 18th January and is due to arrive here on the 1st February via Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 20th January and is due to arrive here on the 24th January in the morning.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with Mails from London of 17th instant left Marseilles at 6 a.m., on the 19th instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

ENSUING UNIVERSITY ELECTION

—:o:—

MRS. MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE

Mrs. Sharda Mehta, B.A., of Baroda, intends to stand for the ten seats from the General Constituency of registered graduates in the ensuring Election for the Senate.

FIRST-AID AND HOME NURSING CLASSES

—:o:—

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

The following candidates of the First-Aid and Home Nursing Classes organised by the Standing Committee of the National Baby and Health Week of Bombay and conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil were declared successful in an examination held by the St. John Ambulance Association:—

FIRST-AID.

Misses Sushilabai Karnik, Krishnabai Patil, Jamnabai Thanekar, Kesharbai Rath, Rakhmabai Rath, Champubai Pathare, Pirojbai Vagal, Manakbai Navalker, Shantabai Nerurkar, Shantabai Bahadker, Indirabai Chawdhari, Manakbai Chawdheri, Subhadrabai Vaidya, Gangabai Keni, Shantabai Kinare, Kamallabai Matker.

HOME-NURSING.

Misses Krishnabai Patil Sundrabai Churi, Rakhmabai Rath, Sushilabai Talim, Kesharbai Rath, Prabhawatibai Garude, Manakbai Thakur, Hirabai Mankame, Subhadrabai Vaidya, Kamallabai Matker, Champubai Pathare, Pirojbai Vagal, Manjulabai Joshi, Watsalabai Nadkarni, Bhaminbai Javle, Hirabai Patki, Shantabai Bahadker, Champubai Pandit, Sulochanabai Pewaswaker, Putlabai Vengurlaker Gangabai Keni, Shantabai Nerurker, Jamnabai Thaneker, Manak Navalker, Madhumalati Phadker, Mrs. Mathurabai Chewulker.

CLASSES IN MATERNITY AND SANITATION.

These classes will be held every Saturday at Dadar New Bridge Road. Instruction will be given in Marathi and is free.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

The Three Arts Circle will meet as usual at the "Aiwan-E-Rafat" on Sunday, 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m. when Dr. Tirodeker will be the host. The programme will begin with Mr. M. N. Mehta's violin. Munshi Basantlal will demonstrate the "otteo" style of Caligraphy (writing and drawing with elongated nails). Mr. O. Sullivan will relate humorous stories.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta writes:—

Some time ago on the recommendation of my friend Mr. Shankerrao Pupala member of the Corporation, I signed along with other friends an appeal to the Hindu Community of Bombay for funds to assist in meeting the cost of funerals of poor and helpless Hindus. The moneys collected were in charge of Mr. R. N. Padhye of Kandawadi who is conducting a shop for the supply of funeral materials. Several liberal minded members of the public have been good enough to subscribe various sums of money in response to our appeal. Some months ago I requested Mr. Phadye to get the accounts of those funds prepared, audited and published for general information. Messrs. Dalal and Shah auditors very kindly offered their services in an honorary capacity for the purpose of auditing these accounts. Mr. Padhye agreed to publish the accounts as requested but although more than four months have passed since I first asked Mr. Padhye he has not done anything to get the accounts audited and published. On the other hand the clerk of Messrs. Dalal and Shah who went to Mr. Padhye's shop more than once was refused the custody of books of accounts for the purpose of preparing the audit. All these things suggest that Mr. Padhye is unwilling to have the accounts of those funds published. Under the circumstances there is no alternative left to me but to withdraw my signature from the appeal and to inform the public that hereafter I have nothing whatever to do with the above named fund.

THREE ARTS JOURNAL

—:o:—

The Three Arts' first publication will appear by the end of this month. It is artistically got-up and deals with a variety of subjects. Valuable contributions have been secured for the issue from well-known writers like Prof. Wadia, Prof. Vaz, Prof. Battistessa, Miss Hilla Vakil, Mrs. Clarkson, the late Vyasa Ram and Mrs. Atiya Begum. Being propaganda for art and culture and the high ideals for which the Three Arts Circle stands, each copy is nominally charged eight annas, though the rest of production is actually more. Copies can be had from Mrs. Atiya Begum, Aiwan-e-Rafat, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

C. P. MARATHI PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, Jan. 21

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. M. V. Abhyankar in the chair, it was resolved to hold a Provincial Political Conference in the first week of March next and a committee was appointed to tour the province with a view to carry out the Congress programme and the boycott of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1929.

I am very very glad to observe that a student from Ahmedabad has sent to the "Chronicle" a copy of an "open letter"; he wants Principal Shiras (he spells the surname of the precious individual Shiraz) to mark and inwardly digest.

* * * *

He says "I beg to address the letter to you with a bonafide and genuine desire for public good."

* * * *

And then he tackles the Ahmedabad Academic Mussolini in regard to that matter of "fines". He reminds him that that he has reduced the sum "to a mere two annas". "Students are thankful to you" he says "to learn that you are ready to pay from your own pocket, but how can they permit it to be said that it was paid by the students?"

* * * *

Here is a serious difficulty. Isn't it? But this moralist who wishes to conciliate the Principal saturated with notions of false prestige is, I am afraid, speaking in vain.

* * * *

"Don't you feel," he asks him, "the emptiness of the classes rather depressing?" Oh, I don't know. Principal Findlay Shiras does not appear to be a man who is bothered with trifles like that.

* * * *

Talking about Mussolini, the Fascist Dictator has taken unto himself the management of another portfolio, that of the Colonies. He will thus be at the head of eight Departments of State.

* * * *

But why Colonies? Perhaps he hopes to solve the great problem of adequately supplying through personal supervision of Italy's Colonial possessions, castor-oil to his faithful band of Fascists. What is Fascism without castor-oil?

* * * *

"Waiter, this napkin is about done for."

"Yes, sir. It's on its last lap, sir."

Latest Cotton News.

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 Pts. Dow

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 21.

The New York Futures market opened at a decline of 8 points in sympathy with easier Liverpool advices. Prices declined further, but rathered on short covering. However in the afternoon there was increase in offerings and the market closed at a decline of 8 points.

Price fluctuations in May Delivery.

Opening	20.15—.08
	20.00—.15
	20.19—.04
	20.20—.03
Closing	20.15—.08

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

The Liverpool Futures market opened at decline of 4 points and a poor response from New York on last Saturday. There was absenre of any buying power and prices declived further by 2 points on heavy long liquidation by tired Bul's During the last hour the market showew some steadiness and closed at a decline of 4 points.

Price fluctuations in May delivery:—

Opening	10.44—.04
	10.42—.06
Closing	10.44—.04

The Liverpool Futures market is due to open at a decline of 2 to 3 points on Tuesday.

BOMBAY

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The local market opened weak at Rs. 359-4-0 on poor New York opening but rallied later on favourable cab'es. Broach A./M. closed at Rs. 360-12-0 at 11 p. m.

LATEST COTTON QUO

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, Jan 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.23
To-day's Opening Rate	20.15
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	20.15
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.48
To-day's Opening Rate	10.44
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.44
Difference	—.04
Broach Expectation	Rs. 359 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Jan. 21
Silver Ready	26 3 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 5 0
	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Jan. 21.
1st Settlement	59 6 0
2nd Settlement	59 8 0

TRAIN COLLISION ON M. AND S. M RAILWAY

—:o:—

The Traffic Superintendent M. & S. M. Railway Madras wires that No. 10 Up passenger train came into collision with No. 351 down goods train at Duggirala at 6/16 hours this morning. The leading vehicles of No. 10 up one luggage van 2 carriage trucks and one bogie brake vao were derailed and telescoped at the North end of Duggirala station dislocating both lines. No loss of life occurred. The under guard of the 10 Up was however seriously injured. One travelling constable of the 10 up and four members of the train crews of 10 up and 351 down goods were slightly injured. No other persons were injured. The injured persons were removed to Tenali hospital and are being attended to by the railway district medical officer, through running is interrupted bbut is expected to be restored by 21 hours to-night. The cause of the accident is not known.—A. P.

1929

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AT THE EXCELSIOR

—:o:—

THE QUAINTS IN "THE SILENT HOUSE"

On Monday night Mr. Salisbury's Company "The Quaints" staged "The Silent House" before a fair audience at the Excelsior Theatre. It is not the first time that this play has been seen in Bombay and thus a long commentary is not necessary. But it would not be out of place to say, that it again proved to be a great success. Advertisements had described it as a real thriller and went on to say that the cinema had been outdone. Expectations were amply justified, and though some of the audience had seen the play before, this did not prevent them from enjoying it to the full. That there were real thrills was evident by the unexpected scream that was heard during one of the tensest moments. It must have been disappointing, however, to the Company that the pistol refused to explode when it should have, but on the other hand it was good to see that they were not in the least perturbed but carried on unconcernedly to turn the little incident to good account.

Mr. Gordon Rennie is deserving of the highest praise for his brilliant representation of the Chinese doctor, while Mr. Salisbury himself made a very lovable Ho Fang. It would be difficult to find a more popular hero than Mr. Edmund Nash who was in the role of Captain George Winsford, while Miss Kathleen White carried out her part as T'Mala in her usual versatile and natural manner. As the inveterate silly ass Mr. Dudley Page made a success of his part of Captain Barty, and Miss Daphne Leigh and Messrs. Reginald Wingrove and George Curson added to the success in mind capacities. Tonight's show will be that popular success "The Ghost Train", and on Wednesday the Company will perform one of their best musical comedies "The Blue Train."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

Contessa Agusta Guicciardini, Donna Gianna Conti Casati, Contessa Clementina Bastogi Rondalli, Marchese Matilda Negrotto Giustiani, Donna Giuseppina Perti Baragiola, Signina Edda Mussolini, Signora Emy Gallo, Signor Mario Sobrero, The Hon'ble Settore Ettore Conti, Conte Paolo Guicciardini, Colonel M. Caccia Conte Vincenzo Ferretti, Commendatore Gianni Vismara, av: Nobile Don G. A. Serpi, Mrs J. E. Hotson, Mrs H. T. Walwyn, Lady Ficett, Mr. P. A. Kelly and Mrs J. C. Peterson lunched at Government House Bombay on Monday 21st January.

Mr. W. W. Smt. arrived at Government House Bombay on Monday the 21st January.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sess gave a Dance at Government House Bombay on Monday the 21 January.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1929.

"TOWARDS SWARAJ"

—:o:—

Among the latest books on Indian constitutional problems is the one under the above title by Mr. S. K. Sarma, the well-known student of Indian Monetary Problems. The book purports to be the exposition of a scheme of Responsible Government for India and it is certainly a bright and interesting exposition. In a prefatory note the author says that the chief merit of the Nehru Report "lies in the support it has secured of as large a volume of public opinion as possible under present conditions." It is not, therefore, in a spirit of challenge, he says, "to the arguments advanced and conclusions arrived at in the eighty-seven articles of the Report that this book is issued but in a spirit of earnest enquiry that, when the Conference revises its scheme, it may take note of certain factors underlying the immediate realisation of full Responsible Government." He adds: "On the question of the types of Government, federal or unitary, franchise, adult suffrage, the constitution of the Second Chamber, the division of functions between the State and the Commonwealth organisations and vice, the re-distribution of provinces on linguistic, sectarian or religious basis, much will have to be said which may run counter to the cherished principles of the Committee." It is on these subjects that the author differs with the Committee and states his position in a forceful manner not often indicating the precise alterations he would make in the Nehru Report. The book, in fact, is a series of essays dealing with general principles of the Indian Constitution to be and not a cut-and-dried scheme of Government. A bright style is an attractive feature of the book, the 400 pages of which one is tempted to read almost at a sitting.

The author is at great pains to make out a case for a predominantly Unitary Government of India, but he cannot be said to be very convincing or clear or precise enough. So long as one generally and academically discusses the question of Unitary or Federal Government, much can be said on both sides. But it is obvious that in a country like India, which has already entered on a measure of provincial autonomy, we cannot have either a purely Unitary Government in which the Provincial Governments are mere administrative units of the Central Government as in France or Italy or a wholly Federal Government as in the United States of America. It is recognised by all that a middle way position is the best, approximating, for instance, the Canadian model, giving residuary powers to the Commonwealth Government together with well-defined powers of concurrent legislation. It would have been more profitable for Mr. Sarma to examine the Nehru Committee's lists of Central and Provincial subjects and make out a case for specific variations therein. This he has not done and his specific suggestion that the Provincial Government should have no power of taxation except for "Local" purposes is obviously impracticable. He says in one place, with some truth that "to think of a Commonwealth Parliament without the Ruling Princes is to play Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark." But he does not say how the Indian States are to be fitted into his scheme of Unitary Government.

A most phantastic suggestion of the the author is that, the British Parliment should have "supervisory power" or "concurrent power of legislation even with regard to the internal affairs of India. He says: "The purely domestic concerns that affect the governance of India might safely be entrusted to the Indian legislature subject to the supervisory power of the Parliament, which would be called upon to interfere only when both the Governor-General and the Secretary of State are agreed in a particular matter. .....It may not be frequently that Parliament will be called upon to exercise concurrent jurisdiction." Yet in the same breath he speaks of "the physical impossibility of either House of Parliament finding time to engage itself on even the vital policies of Anglo-Indian administration." Comment is superfluous on Mr. Sarma's suggestion. On several other topics, too, his views are reactionary. He wants to make the Council of State "the warehouse of the intellectual recluse as against the political firebrand" and to this end seriously proposes that fifty per cent of the seats should be reserved for nomination by the Viceroy. He is dead against adult suffrage and says: "It is mocking at democracy if every pauper is given the vote to tamper with laws which would not affect him in the least". He does not recommend specific qualification for the franchise but only suggests that if the necessary properly franchise is too high for the urban workmen or the "Depressed" classes, they should be content with indirect representation, which he admits is "not in conformity with the strict principles of responsible government". About the claims of the millions of rural peasants he has little or nothing to say. He surpasses himself in his opposition to the women's franchise. He says: "Is every man or woman who has entered into the world not by reason of his or her volition but because of somebody's folly, fit to exercise the vote and understand its implications? So far as England is concerned, she has resolved henceforth to be ruled by women and imbeciles—some statesmen are no better—and are we to follow in her wake and let our women embroil in the political controversies of the hour?" Then he passes into the following rhapsody: "Plain in their thoughts and simple in their living, they (women) are concerned more with handing down from generation to generation the splendid heritages of the past, the spiritual gifts of the Rishis. They are the votaries and preservers of the venerable traditions of domestic peacefulness and repose and they surround life with a halo of sanctity unconceived by those to whom it is only of the earth earthy.....They are the presiding and all-powerful deities of the house. At their shrine men burn incense for their loyal devotion, splendid sacrifice, heroic endeavours, their unsurpassed labour and love." Might not women import some of these virtues into politics? No, says the author, "politiss is a game for the bread-winner to play" and "to give the vote to the woman merely because she has a certain property qualification, is not an idiot or a convict, is to unsex her." So he concludes. "If woman should be unsexed let it be by her choice." The challenge is rather too late. Women have won the franchise throughout India except in Behar, which will not be long in following suit. And women will no more be unsexed by the use of the vote than men will be by fondling children.

TRAVANCORE'S PROGRESS

—:o:—

The latest Administration Report of the State of Travancore presents in many respects a happy and welcome contrast, not only with the administration in several other Indian States but also with the administration in the much-vaunted British territory. As the report very tersely put it, in point of size or area, the State is the seventeenth in the list of the Indian States; but in population it is easily the third. The Nizam's dominions are eleven times as extensive; but they are only three times as populous. Mysore and Gwalior are four times as extensive, but in population Mysore is hardly more than 50 per cent. more numerous, while Gwalior has less than three-fourths the population of Travancore. The average density of population in Travancore is greater than almost anywhere in British India, being 525 per square mile according to the last census, and it has considerably increased now.

If the propsperity of people is in any way reflected in the revenue or financial resources of the State, Travancore can in that regard also bear excellent comparison with other premier States. In point of income. The State is the fourth among the Indian Principalities, having a revenue of 232.53 lakhs in the latest year under review, and an expenditure of 205 lakhs in round figures, and for ordinary demands. The State is thus not only in a perfectly solvent position; its burden of taxation per head seems to be less than in any other similar State or Province in India. Travancore, however, affords much more an object lesson, not so much in its distribution of the revenue burdens on the people, as in the layout of the public monies of the State. The deadweight of the Palace charges, which in several States forms the standing ground of criticism by the enlightened public opinion inside or outside the State, occupies a surprisingly small proportion in the public burdens of that country. In comparison with the revenue, it is barely 6 per cent. On Education, again, this State spends 39.59 lakhs or 22.40 per cent. of the aggregate public expenditure of the State. This works out at nearly 14 annas per head of population for education, as against less than 8 annas of British India for a similar purpose! Travancore has always been noted for its high level of literacy. The ideal aimed at by the late Mr G. K. Gokhale at the time he introduced his compulsory Primary Education Bill in the Viceregal Legislative Council in 1911, seems to have been very nearly attained in Travancore, since over 12-1/2 per cent of the total population is in school in that State, or 16.06 per cent. of the males and 8.93 per cent. of the total female population are at school. The condition of women is particularly liberal and advantageous in this remote corner of India where even now the matriarchal system of education seems to prevail. Next after Education come Public Works, which absorb 20.72 lakhs, or 16.87 per cent. of the total public expenditure.

The Maharaja of Travancore is at present a minor: but if this administration continues unaltered in its benevolent spirit, as shown by the latest Administration Report, there can be no doubt that he would succeed on his majority to as handsome a position as any in the whole of the Indian Statedom. The Report under review is amply furnished with graphs and illustrations, and statistics, concretely to support every claim made in the body of the document It is to be wished the Report showed a little more fully not only the actual burden of taxation on the people of Travancore, but also indicated their taxable capacity, their economic wealth, which is at present largely a matter of guesswork. The presence of popular institutions in the legislative side of the State is a guarantee of a due sense of responsibility in administration, even though technically the Maharaja is still the supreme ruler of the State. A greater scope to the legislative body with more effective powers not only of criticism, but also of initiation would not be misplaced with an educated people like the Travancoreans, accustomed as they are already to a considerably wide franchise.

"MORAL VALUES" ON KHADDAR

—:o:—

CRETICAL ANALYSIS OF ITS EFFICACY

(BY ANIL BARAN RAY).

Mr. C. K. Nair of Sabarmati Satyagraha Ashram has sought to give a new turn to the Khaddar controversy by proposing to leave aside facts and figures which have, he says, sufficiently tired out the readers and laying stress on the moral and spiritual aspects of the Charka movement. I must confess that here I am in my element for I am constitutionally more a philosopher and a spiritual seeker than a mere politician or an economist. I have entered into this unpleasant controversy only because no one else in the whole of India has as yet come forward to expose critically what has been aptly described by somebody as "the most singular delusion of modern times." I also feel that no amount of facts and figures and arguments I produce will convert those with whom Khaddar is not so much a matter of reason and economics as of faith and religion. It seems to them that giving up Khadi means giving up Gandhi, giving up Bapu! How many can have the heart to do that. But my position is quite clear. My respect for Mahatma Gandhi does not stand on such an uncertain footing as the Charka.

MAHATMAJI'S UNIQUE SERVICES.

Mahatmaji may commit Himalayan blunders in the field of politics and economics, still he will occupy a very high position in the hearts not only of his countrymen but of all people on account of the great moral ideal he has held before the world in his personality and character. And he has rendered a great service to the cause of humanity by pitching moral force against brute force, not only in theory but in the practical solution of problems which are agitating the whole world. It is true that he has not achieved much success in his experiments with soul force but his very attempts are a great contribution to the future possibilities of the human race. The causes of his failure are quite obvious; his appeal is not to the brute in man, but to his soul; but of how many men on earth can as yet be said that they have a soul at all to respond? Most people are merely physical and vital beings with a superficial play of the mind, and in order to deal with them one must resort to physical and vital forces, however much these may have to be backed by moral force to which Mahatmaji gives the name soul-force. In a world as it actually is at prersent a Mirabeau, a Bismark, a Mussolini, whatever their moral virtues or vices, has a far greater chance of success in dealing with human beings than over simple, honest, non-violent Mahatma Gandhi. Count Mirabeau was as much ugly in his moral character as in his external appearance, yet he became the greatest political leader in Europe of his time and inaugurated a historic revolution which rent across the world, the great ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, ideals which to-day are going to create a new higher order of humanity.

It is really the great personality of Mahatma Gandhi which is preventing people from seeing the utter futility of the Charka. But if we allow our present feelings and attachments to cloud our vision about the true interests of the country, we shall be untrue to our great Mother India who is higher than even the highest of her sons.

LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION.

Mr. Nair begins with promising that he will not oppose me "with facts and figures which are often most misleading" but he can not resist the temptation of citing the "facts" of Britain's Imperialism and the "figures" of her unemployment. Truly we are living in a gross, material world and cannot altogether escape the influence of its atmosphere! Whatever be the number of the unemployed in England, they do not starve like our poor people and the national wealth of England is large enough to distribute unemployment doles. It is not

(Continued on page 9.)

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION

THE THEORY AND PRATICE OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BY THE SINGLE-TRANSFERABLE VOTE

—:o:—

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

The new Bombay University Act of 1928 is likely to come into operation very shortly and the whole University Senate will have to be formed by nomination and election of Ordinary Fellows. As the new Act comes into operation for the first time this year, and as the elections are to be held under a new system, which is known as Proportional Representation by means of the "Single-transferable-Vote", I consider it necessary that due publicity should be given to the principle of this system and the basic idea underlying it, for the guidance of those who take an interest in our University life.

MAIN DIFFERENCES.

But before I do so, I would give in brief a summary of the main differences between the old and the new Act, so that the underlying idea of making the University more democratic and of making the election fair and truly representative of all shades of opinion, can be more easily grasped. A glance at the table given below will make the position clear:—

ORDINARY FELLOWS.

	Old Act, 1904.	New Act of 1928.
Nominated by Chancellor	80	40
Elected—Total	20	93
Total	100	133

DETAILS OF ORDINARY ELECTED FELLOWS.

	Old Act, 1904.	New Act of 1928.
1. By Registered Graduates	10	25
2. By the Faculties	10	10
3. By Principals of Colleges	0	13
4. By University Teachers	0	20
5. By Head Masters of Schools	0	5
6. By Public Associations (including Mills, Commerce, Municipalities and Local Boards	0	15
7. By Legislative Council	0	5
	20	93

WILL OF THE DEMOCRACY.

It will thus be clear that under the new Act while the number of nominated ordinary Fellows is reduced to half that of the old, the number of elected Fellows is increased four and a half times and that of those to be elected by the registered graduates is increased two and a half times. Not only that but a new system of election is introduced by which it is intended and desired to make the will of the Democracy more effective. Under the old system of election, each elector had as many votes as there were vacancies and he could record only one vote for each candidate and no more, until the number of votes permissible in confirmity with the number of vacancies is exhausted. In practice this resulted in giving a single non-transferable vote to only one candidate, if the elector so decided or a single non-transferable vote to as many candidates as there were vacancies. The former practice was commonly known as "giving a solid vote" and certainly helped the chosen candidate very materially by eliminating all competition to that extent, and therefore the majority of the votes ran the risk of being ineffective and, therefore, ineffective; in the latter case, the votes would certainly be more effectively used, yet a good many of the votes run the risk of being ineffective. The table given below will make this clear.

A HYPOTHETICAL CASE.

We take a hypothetical case of a hundred electors trying to elect 5 best hundidates for five vacancies out of a total of canditen who stood for the election. I will take an extreme case to make the contrast appreciable. Let us suppose that:—

A—got solid support from 21 electors, and he also got from other electors, votes in common with other 20 candidates, thus the total was:—

B got	70—1
C got	40—4
D got	31—5
E got	29
F got	45—2
	35—3
G got	30
H got	20
I got	10
J got	10
	10

Total votes cast 300, while votes permissible under this the number

(Continued on page ...stem was

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Da.

"No one seemed yet ... State was the people, not ... suspect that the Delisle Burns.—"Polit... the officials." ...ical Ideals."?

Disillusioned.

Messrs. Rao and Kedar, t... two C. P. Ministers who resigned sud... denly last week, ask the world to beli... ve that one of the main reasons for their ... resignation was that the Legislative Cou... cil carried an amendment to Mr. Kedar's ... Industries Bill, securing grants to insti... utions and organisations "having for the... r object the revival or the development of ... hand-spinning." We do not see why ... an earnest Congressman like Mr. Rao or... his colleague should be so violently opp... osed to the revival of hand-spinning. It ... was rather their duty to welcome the am... endment and persuade the Government to ... accept it. The fact seems to be, as Dr. M... oonje points out, that as on a previous o... ccasion but a few months ago the Ministe... played the dodge of resigning on a fals... issue when several no-confidence motion... were pending and "allowing themsel... ves to be reappointed and re-formed afte... the Council session." In ... the close of stances the Responsivists h... these circumto decide that no Ministry ... should be supported in the life time of ... the present Council. So all respon... sible political parties in India have no... realised the danger of touching Dyarc... hy even with a pair of tongs.

Congress Discipline.

Official dinners having been taboosed by the Congress, it was rig... ht for a Congress man to object to ... attending such a dinner. Mr. Satyamurti's ful on the part of Mr... and it was grace-press regret for his ac... Satyamurti to exshould be honestly en... tion. Either a rule be made at all. The ... forced or should not khaddar franchise, w... same is true of the portant. In the case ... which is even more im-it is open to some ... of other resolutions scientious objection... members to plead conthough this plea ... to the resolutions, responsible membe... annot be advanced by Executive. But un... rs of the Congress chise a person wh... der the Khaddar franmember pledges ... becoming a Congress habitually. Yet ... himself to use Khaddar broken by a n... the pledge is scandalously some of whom ... mber of Congressmen datory charact... now swear by the man-We wish the ... r of Congress re olutions. but since it is ... franchise were abolished, cipline and hon... deliberately retained, disbe strictly enfe... esty require that it should ... reed.

Age of Consent.

At every pl... ce the Age of Consent Committee vi... witnesses ha... ited, a large majority of the raising the a... insisted on substantially being mainly ... e of consent, the differences fixed and th... about the exact age to be punishment ... e nature of procedure and Lucknow, w... enforcing the law. At recording ... here the Committee is now who is in ... evidence, Dr. Miss Douglas, Memorial ... harge of the Lady Kinnaird of both th... Hospital, advocated the raising sent to a... e age of marriage and of con-Shah and ... least 16 years. Mrs. Ahmad peared o... Mrs. Shriniti Mitter, who apmen's A... behalf of the Lucknow Wothe age ... ssociation, preferred raising both 16 year... to 18 years, but would accept Dr Mi... as a temporary compromise. Dr... ...ffer...phy, Medical Officer in charge of of co... Hospital, thought that any age able. ... sent under 16 years was unthinkdnec... And Dr. Dube, Health Officer, promor... figures showing that mortality 20 ... g women between the ages of 10 and am... was three times higher than that ... ng men of the same age.

B... neful Custom.

These figures, at least, we hope, will be an eye-opener to Dr. Ganganath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, who seriously represented to the Committee that early consummation did not lead to premature mortality. Such a view, coming from a Vice-Chancellor, is far more ludicrous than the obsolete one that Government had no business to meddle with social or domestic affairs. Naturally Dr. Jha found little supuort among the other witnesses at Allahabad. The University students of the city should promptly repudiate the reactionary views of the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Ranjit Singh and Dr. Miss Keiss of the Dufferin Hospital and Mrs. Reddy, M.L.C., all denounced the baneful custom of early marriage and regarded any age of consent under 16 years as unsafe. The most forceful evidence given at Allahabad was that by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He would not have anything lower than 21 years for boys and eighteen for girls as the minimum age for marriage. And in so far as this humane and rational view was opposed by priests and Shastras, he would completely ignore them. There is abundant support in Shastras for adult marriages and there is no Shastric injunction whatsoever for early consummation of marriage. It is only an evil custom that stands in the way of reform, and that custom must be altered both by legislative and other measures.

NO SETTLED GOVT. IN AFGHANI[illegible]

Inayatullah Leaves Peshawar to Join Amanullah

SHINWARIS AND KANDAHAR PROVINCE SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE RULER

Flight of Robber Chief?

POLITICAL DEPT. DENIES PRESENCE OF COL. LAWRENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Moscow.—A message from Herat says that ex-King Amanullah has officially rescinded his abdication and assumed supreme power.—Reuter.

"The Evening News" Correspondent from Peshawar wires:—

"It is persistently rumoured here that Bacha-i-Sakhao (Amir Habibulla Ghazi) has either been killed or has fled from Kabul."

NO RECOGNISED GOVERNMENT IN AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

R. A. F. EVACUATION OF ROYAL FAMILY CONTINUES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

So far as can be ascertained Habibullah Ghazi the new King of Kabul is endeavouring to form a new Ministery. At any rate he has established himself in the Royal Palace and is consolidating his position. There is no indication as yet of the attitude of other provinces towards him.

The ex-King Amanullah is in Kandahar and arrivals from there say, that he is working hard to try to collect people to his side.

Prince Inayatullah and party left Peshawar for Chaman last night by special train and will proceed from there to Kandahar.

There is at the moment no recognised Government in Afghanistan. Fighting has ceased everywhere except at Jagdalak between Cabul and Jallalabad where apparently looting is going on.

R. A. F. EVACUATIONS.

The following arriver at Peshawar by R. A. F. Aeroplanes from Kabul on Saturday:—Hamidullah and Khalidullah, sons of Prince Inayatullah; Shamso, sister of Amanullah, Abdul Fateh, brother of Queen Souriya; Abdul Habib, Private Secretary to Prince Inayatullah Mahomed Amin, half-brother of ex-King Amanullah Foyad Ahmed, clerk two servants and seven children Aslam an Indian driver to an Afghan Sirdar in Kabul disguised himself in a R. A. F. coat and travelled as a stowaway.

The Afghan Consul-General proceeded from Delhi to see Prince Inayatullah.—A. P..

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRADICT "EMPIRE NEWS" INTERVIEW

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Foreign and Political Department have issued the following communique:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to what purports to be a reproduction from "The Empire News" of an interview with Dr. Francis Hovelock describing supposed visits to Afghanistan by Col. Lawrence and the so-called Soviet spy Trebitsch Lincoln.

The report of the interview is a medley of wild fabrications. Co. Lawrence has on no occasion set foot across the Afghan Frntier, nor, so far as the Government of India are aware has Trebibtsch Lincoln.

"MYTHICAL DR. HAVELOCK"

Urgent enquiries have hitherto failed to trace the presence in recent years of anybody in India of Afghanistan of the name of Dr. Francis Haveloco despite the fact that he is described as the "well-known Medical Missionary, who has lived in India and Afghanistan all his life". It seems possible that he himself is as much of a myth as the fantastic statements attributed to him—A. P.

SHINWARIS TO SUPPORT AMANULLAH

—:o:—

INAYATULLAH LEAVES PESEAWAR TO JOIN HIS GROTHER

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

A Peshawar message reports that ex-King Inayatullah, who left that place with his party for Chaman yesterday stated that his intention was to join his brother ex-King Amanullah at Kandahar.

It appears that the Kandahar Province is giving support to Amanullah and the Shinwari's will move against Kabul. The fate of the kingdom is in the hands of Ghilzai tribe the most numerous and the [illegible] tribe in Afghanistan.—A. P.

AFGHAN SARDARS REACH RANGOON

—:o:—

NOT ALLOWED TO DISEMBARK

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

T party of ten Afghan Sirdars arrived here this morning from Calcutta by the S. S. ELLENGA. They were not allowed to disembark but were detained on board the steamer. It is understood that they will remain on board till this afternoon when they will be sent by the evening mail to Meiktila.—A. P.

AFGHAN TROUBLE IN ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

MR. ACHARYA TABLES NUMBER OF QUESTIONS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

A number of questions relating to the restrictions imposed on Sardar Mahomed Umar Khan and his family and about Col Lawrence have been given notice by Mr. M. K. Acharya.

He will ask in what manner and to what extent the movements of Sardar Mahomed Umar Khan, the son of Sardar Mahimed Ayub Khan and his family were restricted when they were permitted to reside at Allahabad by the Government of India, and whether it is a fact that in December Sardar Mahomed Umar Khan disappeared from Allahabad and for ten days the Government were not aware of his disappearance. He fill ask further whom the Government holds responsible for his disappearance and what action the Government has taken in this matter, whether the Government is now in a position to state wheher Sardar Mahomed Umar Khan is still in British India or has crossed the border, under what law and for what Sardar Mahomed Sarwar Khan or the Afghan Princes was on parole in Allahabad and was arrested by the Government and whether the Government proposes to put him on trial for any offence.

He will also ask the Government whether they are aware of the identity of Col. Lawrence of Arabia fame concerning whom there have been so many references in the press recently, whether that gallant colonel was ever in the service of the Government of India after the conclusion of the great War, whether the Col. Lawrence had ever come to India, and if so, whether in an official capacity or in a private capacity.

WHO PAID HIM?

He will further ask whether the Colonel was ever employed in the Royal Air Force and whether it was a fact that for some time he performed the duties of an ordinary clerk at Miranshah, whether the Government are aware of the present whereabouts of Colonel Lawrence, whether it is true that Colonel Lawrence took service in the Royal Air Force under the false and assumed name of air crafteman Shaw, and if so, whether the Government will state the date on which he came to India and took service under the Government and whether the Government at the time of employing him were aware of his real identity, to what post or posts he was appointed since then and what salaries were paid to him and at what different places he had served and whether his emoluments were paid by the Political Department or any other department of the Government of India and why he was permitted to conceal his identity in India—A. P.

KHILAFATISTS' APPEAL TO BRITAIN

—:o:—

LAHORE, January 20.

At a well attended mass meeting of the Mussalmans held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, Khwaja Abdul Rahman Ghaznavi presiding, a resolution was passed asking the British Government not to meddle in the affairs of Afghanistan and not to recognise Bacha-i-Saqao as the ruler. Another resolution appealed to ex-King Amanullah in the name of Islam and Asiatic Federation at this critical juncture to restore Afghanistan to the status of an Independent Kingdom. A third resolution appointed two Medical Missions to visit Kabul and Kandahar consisting of Maulanas Zafar Ali Khan, Abdul Qadir Kasuri and Daud Ghaznavi in the first case and Maulanas Abdur Rahman Ghazi, Antaul Rahman Ghazi, Ataullah Shah Bukhari and Habibur Rahman of Ludhiana in the second. Other resolutions fixed January 25 for meetings throughout India and appreciates the support of the Hindu press in [illegible]

"DOWN" YOUR TEXT BOOKS

—:o:—

CALL FOR SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

POSTERS IN AHMEDABAD SCHOOLS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

Posters are displayed this morning on the walls of all the local schools calling upon the students to "down" their textbooks to-day in sympathy with the students of the Gujarat College and to muster strong at this evening's meeting of students on the River-bank.—A. P.

BARDOLI SARDAR RESERVES HIS OPINION OF EDUCATED INDIANS

AHMEDABAD. Jan. 21.

Addressing a meeting of the students of the Gujarat College Sit. Vallabhbhai Patel said that since his arrival in Ahmedabad he had found none who supported the action of the Principal of the Gujarat College or who blamed the students. He assured the students of his support and stated that they had belied his fears that educated men could not be organised like the ignorant peasants of Bardoli. He added that if they remained firm they would bring about unexpected results.

The meeting of the local Municipal Board was adjourned this evening to express sympathy with the students of the Gujarat College.—A. P.

EX-SOLDIERS' SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST LEADERS TO BE WITHDRAWN

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

It is understood that as a result of the deputation of ex-servicemen which waited on the Governor to-day in connection with their grievances the security proceedings against Risaldar Anupsingh and Sardar Sampurna Singh will shortly be withdrown. —A. P.

LAHORE YOUTH CHARGED WITH SEDITION

—:o:—

FOR MAKING SPEECHES ON KAKORI DAY AND LALAJI DAY

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The hearing of the case against Chanachandra on a charge of sedition on account of two speeches made by him on November 19 at a meeting held in connection with the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and 16th December on Kakori Day commenced today before Mr. Lewis Additional District Magistrate. Four prosecution witnesses were examined. The hearing was adpourned until to-morrow.—A. P.

FINAL SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

GOVT. TO ARRANGE DISSOLUTION

LONDON, Jan 21.

Parliament will open for the final session to-morrow and it is expected that Government will arrange dissolution about Whitsuntide and polling on June 5th or June 12th.—Reuter.

—:o:—

PROGRESS MAINTAINED

LONDON, January 20.

It is learnt officially this evening that the progress in the King's condition is maintained.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is officially stated that progress in the King's condition noted in last bulletin has been maintained. The next bulletin will be issued to-night.—Reuter

"BOLSHIE" BILL TO BE INTRO-DUCED AGAIN

—:o:—

NO DATE YET

PRESIDENT AND PRESS PASSES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

News is now available that the Government of India will proceed with the Public Safety Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly but no date has been definitely fixed.—

A number of members of the Assembly have arrived here to attend the meeting of the Committee appointed to review the working of the scheme of the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance. The meeting itself has however been postponed till after the commencement of the Assembly's session.

There is apparent satisfaction that the 29th instant has been set apart by the Governor General for the discussion of pending non official bills. This means that the Child Marriage Bill of Mr. Harbilas Sarda as amended by the Select Committee will be taken into consideration. As this is a somewhat controversial measure the whole of the 29th may be devoted to it and other bills may have to be dealt with on another day.

It is not considered likely that Government will proceed with the Trade Disputes Bill this session. It is understood that the Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill will be brought forward by Government and proceeded with if possible.

PRESIDENT AND PRESS PASSES.

The President of the Assembly in a Press Note directs that news agencies and newspapers which require passes for the Press Gallery of the Assembly for the ensuing session should apply without delay to the Secretary of the Assembly the Council House and says that passes will be issued in the names of representatives of newspapers and news agencies and will not be transferable.—A. P.

QUESTION OF GEN. BOOTH'S SUCCESSOR

—:o:—

HEARING IN CHANCERY COURT ADJOURNED

LONDON, Jan. 21.

In the Chancery Court to-day hearing of an application for injunction restraining the appointment of successor to General Booth again came up and was formally adjourned until 25th.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE OF SINO-JAPANESE NOTES IMMINENT

—:o:—

JAPAN TO RECOGNISE CHINESE TARIFF

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Tokio.—Exchange of Sino-Japanese notes is imminent confirming the agreement by which Japan will recognise a New Chinese tariff and China will pay five million yen as the first instalment of the repayment of the unsecured loans from Japan to the Peking government. The Nationalist Government had hitherto refused to recognise the legality of the loans which it considered were used to finance campaigns against the Nationalists. Meanwhile the anti-Japanese boycott continues at Hankow and Canton. —Reuter.

A HARBINGER OF HOPE

CALCUTTA'S TRIBUTE TO LENIN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The fifth Lenin death anniversary was celebrated yesterday evening by the members of the Peasants and Workers' Party at a public meeting in the Shraddhanand Park. "Lenin was a harbinger of hope to the oppressed and inaugurator of a new principle in world history. On the success of the principle depended the salvation of the suppressed people", said Mr. Philip Spratt and others.—Free Press,

NEW DESPITE HER HOARY PAST

—:o:—

JAPANESE PROFESSOR ON INDIA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

"India is still very new despite its very ancient history. Much still remains undone in the development of her natural resources. If Indians are prepared to work hard in a more scientific way prospects of the country are enormous", said Dr. T. Ueda, Professor of Economics in Tokyo University who is now on a world tour after attending the Economic Conference held under the League of Nations' Association; Prague, in September last.

Dr. Ueda, a free trader, maintains that [illegible]

WORKERS[illegible] ST[illegible] C[illegible]

Summary Dis[illegible]

WIDE P[illegible] EMPLOYERS

—:o:—

At the resumed sitting of the Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee on Monday, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, spokesman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, presented to the Committee to amend standing orders regulating the hours of work and conduct of operatives. Under these orders the hour of work form for adult operatives have been fixed from 7 a.m. to 6-15 p.m. with two recesses of an hour and a quarter in all. This means that in future all adult operatives will have to put in 10 working hours per day. Operatives attending late are liable to be shut out and treated as absent, but may be admited on payment of a fine. The rules lay down that operatives shall take their food only during recesses. Any break of this order will incur dismissal. All male operatives are liable on leaving the mill premises to be searched by the gateman and all women operatives are liablee to be detained by the gateman for search by the women searcher.

"PLAYING OFF."

One of the orders says that the Company may at any time and for any period at their discretion in the event of a strike,, fire, catastrophe, emergency or epidemic, or when it is necessary to do so because of the state of the trade, stop any machine or departments. The operatives employed on these machines or in these departments will be "played off", i.e., temporarily stopped without notice and without compensation in lieu of notice. The employees so played off are not to be considered as dismissed, but are temporarily unemployed and will not be entitled to wages during such unemployment. Such employees will be given the first chance of work on the resumption of work on such machines or in such departments.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

Any operative is liable to be summarily dismissed without notice if he is adjudged by the Manager to be guilty of misconduct which includes,, among other things, in subordination, striking work without giving one months' previous notice and inciting, whilst on the premises, any operative to strike work without notice.

Fines are to be imposed on operatives for following offences among others.

Negligence in work or neglect of work; smoking on the mill premises except in places where smoking is permitted; entering or leaving the mill premises except by the gate provided for the purpose; doing anything likely to cause a breach of peace and taking or giving bribes.

One amended order lays down that operatives shall not be paid during the period of any breakdown or stoppage when they are not detained in the mill.

The service of any operative, says another order, may be terminated by 14 days' notice or by payment of half a month's wages in lieu of notice. Operatives on their turn have also to give 14 day's notice prior to leaving company's service.

LABOUR FEARS UNJUSTIFIED.

Proceeding he maintained that the rules were fair and reasonable and in no way different from the rules which obtained in any organised industry or for the matter of that any public Corporation. The objection to the rules raised by labour leaders was in his opinion, mainly due to the fear that these rules might be abused. Such fear was unjustifiable and should not be harboured even for a moment.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala explained some of the orders which, he feared, were not likely to be agreeable to the representatives of labour. All these orders, he said, were necessary in the interests of the industry.

NO CHANGE IN STRIKE SITUATION

SEWREE UNDER STRONG POLICE GUARD

—:o:—

The strike situation remained unchanged on Monday. The Sewree locality is well guarded by the police to prevent any recurrence of violence though Pathans are still looked upon as enemies of the strikers

The Kasturchand and Manchester Mills resumed work on Monday after a partial strike of a few days, but the Jam Mill remained closed.

The Girni Kamgar Union has sent Rs. 500 to Mr. Muzafar Ahmed, General Secretray, Workers and Peasants' Party at Calcutta, for the relief of the strikers of the Jute mill, while Rs. 300 have been given to the strikers of the oil mills for their relief thruogh Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the President of their Union.

HON SASTRI'S SUCCESSOR REACHES AFRICA

—:o:—

SIR V. REDDI INTERVIEWED

GREAT HOPES OF INDO-UNIYN RELATIONS

Cape Town, Jan 21.

Lourenco Marquez.—Sir Venkata Reddi arrived here this morning and was welcomed by Acting British Consul and local Indian Societies Interviewed by Reuter he not only paid tribute to Hon. Mr. Sastri's work but also to the foundation work of the Commission's which had visited the Union and India and expressed great hopes of future as regards Indo-Union relations.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S WELFARE WORK

—:o:—

NATIONAL FEDERATION MEETS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Messages of sympathy from Lady Astor, M.P., Lady Denman, President, National Federation, Women's Institute, England and Wales, Miss Laura Bunting of the "Weekly News", Mr. J. W. Robertson Scott of the "Countryman" amongst others were read at the fourth anniversary of the Saroj Nalini Dutt Memorial Association held this afternoon. Mrs. Kamini Roy, Poetess, presided. The function was a great success and was attended amongst others by Raja Santosh, Raja of Nashirpur, Nawabali Chaudhri, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the Mayor and others.

The annual report was read by Miss Pratima Sen, Assistant Secretary, and it showed that the Association had over 600 members including one in London doing [illegible]

AHMEDABAD LABOUR TROUBLE AND MAHATMA

—:o:—

WILL OWNERS FORCE GANDHIJI TO RESORT TO FASTING?

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

For the first time since 1920 a situation has arisen in the relations between Labour and Capital in Ahmedabad in which a mill agent, though he does not openly refuse to accept the award of the Arbitration Board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Mangaldas Parekh points to the difficulty of carrying it out after accepting it. It is believed that the responsibility lies on the shoulders of the Mill-owners' Association to enforce the award of the arbitrators and a meeting of the Association will be called to consider what steps should be taken to enforce the award.—A. P.

—:o:—

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO AGENT

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21.

In compliance with the request of the Secretary to the Gujerat Ginning Mill not to send the strikers back to work in view of the apprehension of violence, the Secretary of the Labour Union sent for the strikers last night and prevailed upon them not to go back to work this morning. Not a single striker turned up at the gates of the mill this morning.

The Secretary of the Labour Union has now written to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association pointing out that as the strikers did not resume work to-day to suit the convenience of the mill authorities, the men must be paid their wages for the day. Moreover, the men will be sent back to work to-morrow.

Mr. Gandhi has written to the agent of the mill wishing to know whether or not the latter is prepared to accept [illegible]

...SE STAND-.. ...L BUDGETS

...ner Defends ... Engineer

...CHO...IA TO SPEAK ... ENGLISH

...day there was a ... Municipal Commis... President and Mr. H. ... before he signed the ... the last meetings.

...Mr. President you asked ... time to obtain a certificate of ... in English but you did not mention the name of the authority from it was to be obtained.

President: You should speak in Marathi and not in English. If you want to object to the minutes, you may speak in Marathi if not I won't take notice of it.

Mr. Chowna:—All right then. I will speak in Marathi (laughter). (Continuing in English) Mr. Chowna said, I challange the correctness of the minutes. I cannot show my worth. I hope every member will support me for his rights.

Several Councillors:—Order, order.

The President then signed the minutes.

At a later stage, Mr. Chowna asked the President's permission to allow him to speak in English and the permission was granted.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER ON BUDGET.

The Municipal Commissioner, speaking on the budget estimates, for 1929-30 said:—

I shall take up the debt position first, because that, after all, is the most important aspect of our finances. Our debt was at Rs. 18,74,00,000 on the 31st of March 1928 and the charges for its service viz. interest and sinking fund came to Rs. 122 lakhs on that date and will amount to Rs. 130 lakhs on 31st March 1929. At first sight, these figures appear to be colossal. Whether considered in the aggregate or in their incidence per head, these figures are considerably higher than that of any other Municipality in India and although there are many local bodies in European countries which run their affairs very successfully with a heavier load of debt, Indian circumstances and the taxable capacity of the people are very different and it is necessary to exercise the greatest caution and circumspection before adding to our liabilities, or unproductive debt.

TURN SEARCH LIGHT INWARDS.

"And that our debt for general services, which for all practical purposes may be described as unproductive, was at the end of the last financial year Rs. 791 lakhs and the debt charge on it Rs. 31.8 lakhs. The debt for Water Works and Markets, which may be regarded as productive, was Rs. 870 lakhs and the debt charge on it Rs. 91 lakhs. Our Development Debt, is Rs. ... lakhs and the charges for its service is approximately Rs. 18 lakhs per annum. Even, if for purposes of argument we regard the whole Development Debt as unproductive, our total unproductive liability amounts to about Rs. 10 crores. On the other hand, we had an accumulation in the sinking fund to the credit of Rs. 291 lakhs on 31-3-1928. My position is not one which calls for any undue jubilation such as my friend, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, has been accused of, nor one of unrelieved gloom as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta would make us believe, but it is certainly one which calls for great circumspection and a certain amount of conservatism in the incurring of future capital expenditure.

An unsatisfactory feature of our borrowings in the past has undoubtedly been over-estimates of our capital expenditure in any particular year and the fact that even when large balances from the previous year's loans were left over, we went on borrowing further.

COMMISSIONER DEFENDS DEVELOPMENT ENGINEER.

It is our expenditure on Development Works which has come in for the strongest criticism and I consider it necessary to examine it in some detail, if for nothing else, in justice to Mr. Mackison. After accusing Mr. Mackison of the widest inaccuracies in his estimates and calculations, Mr. Jamnadas proceeded to present the Corporation with a mass of figures which evinced a very keen desire to emulate, if not to surpass, Mr. Mackison in his alleged inaccuracies.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has insisted upon the necessity of a policy for the disposal of developed lands. I entirely agree with him in that respect. In the present condition of the property market, it would be futile to expect many offers if immediate payment of the full sale price or large premia are insisted upon.

In his indictment of our Development Engineer, Mr. Mackison, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has pointed out that land to the extent of 619,000 sq. yds. acquired at a cost of Rs. 3 1/4 crores has been lying idle. It may be pointed out, however, that this sum (or rather Rs. 3-3/4 crores) has gone in the acquisition, not only of the 619,000 sq. yds. of land, which in the terms of Mr. Jamnadas has been lying idle, but also of 235,000 sq. yds. of land for parks and 449,000 sq. yds. of land for roads, both of which represent a valuable asset to the Municipality. The total recoverie sso far effected from sale of land, rents, etc., from the property taken up for development come to well over Rs. 1 crore, while the yearly rental recoveries alone come to Rs. 7.91 lakhs. As for the various schemes such as the Chandanwadi Market, Byculla Market, Falton Road Estate, etc., which Mr. Jamnadas has pointed out, it may be mentioned in the first place that it is unfair to blame Mr. Mackison or the executive for these schemes, as some of them were undertaken by the Corporation even against the advice of the Executive.

ERRED IN GOOD COMPANY.

Moreover, most of these lands are not absolutely idle as seem to be suggested, but let on temporary basis at economic rents. The same remark applies to the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Estate, which in fetching a rent of about 2 per cent. on the capital cost. If during the hectic period succeeding the War, Mr. Mackison or this Municipality made miscalculations, they were not alone in doing so and they erred in very good company.

So far we have considered the financial aspect alone of our development policy, but this is not a question of rupees, annas and pies only and the standards of the counting house are not the sole standards to be applied in gauging the ultimate results of the works. Their effect upon the health and comfort of the people of this City has to be considered and that is a consideration no less important than that of finance. In the Hornby Ballard Area, by far the greater part of what has been cleared was a slum with dirty, narrow tortuous lanes and houses with a frontage of 10 to 15 feet and a depth of seventy feet into the interrior of which sunlight never penetrated and within which healthy, happy and comfortable life was impossible. Several such houses are standing still on the outskirts of the acquired area where one cannot penetrate more than a few feet from the street door without having to grope one's way by means of a light. Who shall estimate in rupees, annas and pies the saving of the citizens from living under conditions so harmful to any physical or spiritual development? Our only guide in estimating the results are our vital statistics. They show that our deathrate has been reduced to 21 per thousand, the lowest on record, while our infant mortality is lower than it has ever been for many a year and that in both these respects (in our death-rate and our infant mortality) we are far ahead of any other large City in India.

LOAN PROGRAMME FOR FUTURE.

As for our loan commitment for the future, we are proposing to borrow Rs. 59.43 lakhs from Government in the next year with a view to convert our two loans of Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 34.94 lakhs into loans bearing a lower rate of interest. The result of this operation will be reduction of our total debt by Rs. 20.51 lakhs and a reduction in the interest and sinking fund charges of Rs. 2.09 lakhs per year. As for the future as you are already aware, we are proposing to raise a loan of Rs. 37 lakhs for our capital expenditure in the next year.

REVENUE RETURNS.

Turning to the revenue side of the Budget, the Commissioner said:—As you will notice from my note on the Revised Estimates we anticipate an improvement of Rs. 4.55 lakhs in our closing balance due to the slightly improved prospects under General Tax and Town duty and better returns on our investments. Our principal source of revenue is, of course the general tax and that shows a healthy tendency towards expansion and I am sure that once this deep depression passes away, as pass it must, we shall notice a very welcome recovery in our revenue from this source, which may obviate the necessity of further taxation.

We have heard so many advocates of retrenchment and so much about the top heaviness of the administration. The tendency of a democracy is really towards extravagance and not towards retrenchment. A democracy shouts loudest for economy and works hardest towards extravagance.

A PECULIAR FEATURE.

This question of the tendency of democracies towards extravagance brings me to a peculiar feature of your Budget procedure which I noticed with some amazement. It is the accepted principle of budget procedure in every country whose institutions are modelled on the British Parliamentary system that motions for increase in grants cannot be made, except by the authority responsible for the framing of the Budget. I am surprised to see that this salutary principle is not being followed in the Bombay Municipality and that motions for increase of grantsto the tune of lakhs of rupees are admitted in the course of the deliberation of the Budget. If these were successfully pressed it would throw the whole budget so laboriously prepared by the Commissioner and the Standing Committee entirely out of gear, might necessitate a redrafting of the whole budget resulting perhaps in an increase of taxation. I suggest, therefore, that the Corporation would see its way towards making it a rule that such motions of expenditure are not admitted. My friend Dr. Dadachanji has already brought this point to the notice of the House and he has my cordial support. The proper time for making suggestions involving increase in expenditure is by means of resolutions in the course of the year. If they are approved by the Corporation, it will then be for the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to incorporate them in the Budget as the funds for the particular year permit.

Sir, I feel that I have already encroached on your indulgence and on that of the House for a considerable time. It is perfectly true as stated by Mr. Baman-Behram that the citizen of Bombay is more heavily taxed than that of any other place in India. I believe, that he is even a little more heavily taxed than the figures quoted by Mr. Baman-Behram, would show. He also carries a larger burden of debt than the citizen of any other city; but let it not, therefore, be understood that he is in a more unfortunate situation than the citizen of say Calcutta or Madras or Lahore. No, Sir, it is quite otherwise. He has reason to be qrite proud of his City and what it has done and is doing for him.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S WARNING.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar struck a note of warning that the future was dark and gloomy. He urged the house to make a supreme effort to request the Government to re-consider the whole question of financial relations of the Corporation with Government.

Mr. H. A. Lalji laid the blame of the Development Department of the Bombay Municipality at the door of the Government of Bombay. He also regretted that the Railways were not assessed water tax at the ordinary rates charged to other citizens and urged the Corporation to discontinue water supply if no reasonable rates were agreed to.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee deplored the attitude of the Corporation to throw away their income of licenses, etc. and at the same increase their expenditure. He was convinced that sooner or later increase of taxation must come.

Mr. Tairsee then pointed out that education and medical relief cost them lakhs of rupees every year, and if the citizens wanted these amenities, they should be prepared to pay for the same.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

MR. CHOWNA TO SPEAK IN ENGLISH.

Mr. H. M. Chowna in a communication to the "Chronicle" writes: "I have succeeded in establishing my right of speaking in English as the President withdrew his previous ruling."

FROM BRIGAND TO KING

HOW BACHA-I-SAQUO'S PLANS MATURED

One who was for long intimately acquainted with the court of the Amir Habibullah gave to a representative of the "Civil and Military Gazette" some interesting facts about the principal characters engaged in the Afghan drama.

Inayatullah Khan was born in Kabul in 1889. His mother was Urya Ja, who came of the most distinguished family of the Safis, a tribe which inhabits the hilly districts of Kohistan.

She was the first consort of the late Amir Habibullah, and her father was Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan forces in the time of Amir Abdur Rahman, and later, of Amir Habibullah.

Amanullah is the son of the second consort of Habibullah, whose name was Shah Sultan. In all, Habibullah had four sons: Inayatullah, Hayatullah, Amanullah and Mahomed Kabir.

THE KING'S ASSISTANT.

In the life-time of his father Inyatullah Khan was 'muin-ul saltnat' (Assistant to the King). His arrogant air and despotic acts made him an object of hatred to the people and it was for this reason that he was superseded by the ex-King Amanullah.

In 1919, after the assassination of his father, he was imprisoned by Amanullah, but was released six months later through the intercession of Queen Souriya, who is the younger sister of Inayatullah's wife.

After the assumption of the title King by his brother Inayatullah took very little interest in politics but devoted himself to photography and big game shooting, two pursuits in which he rebelled.

BACHA-I-SAQUO'S ENMITY.

Some of the facts relating to the life of Bacha-i-Saqao have already been detailed, but further light can now be thrown on the origin of his animosity towards ex-King Amanullah.

This forty-year-old brigand chief is believed to be the son of a water-carrier, and he was born in the village of Kala Kan in province of Kohi-i-Daman.

The head of his tribe was Mastufi Mahomed Hussain, who, previous to 1919, was Accountant-General in Afghanistan. This man was killed a few minutes after the coronation of King Amanullah, being suspected by the newly-crowned King of having assisted Nasarullah Khan, the younger brother of the Amir Habibullah, in creating unrest in Jalalabad.

With the help of the tribesmen who owed allegiance to Mastufi Mahomed Hussain, Nasarullah was crowned king, but he held sway for only a few days being captured and imprisoned by Amanullah. He died in prison within a year.

This was perhaps the initial cause of Bacha-i-Saquo's enmity, and the feeling was strengthened by his own experience at the hands of Amanullah, when, having been waylaid by brigands who coveted his riue and having made his escape after killing four of his assailants, instead of receiving a reward, he was thrown into prison for the murder of Afghan subjects.

On his release he was continuously fomenting sedition both in the Army and among the tribesmen of his own province. He is also said to have enlisted the support of the 'mullahs', to whom he offered the inducement of large bribes.

At last his plans came to a head and Bacha-i-Saquo succeeded in converting his band of brigands into an insurgent army.

INDIAN "MOVIE" INDUSTRY

BRIGHT PROSPECTS AHEAD

MR. MADAN APPEALS GOVT. FOR ASSISTANCE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Mr. J. J. Madan of Messrs Madan and and Company in a statement to the Associated Press says that the Indian Cinema Industry and trade to-day are in a position by which with support from Government they would be assured of every increassing growth and prosperity in the next few years. Since the publication of the Cinematograph Committee's Report the Indian Film Industry has been albe to secure some footing in foreign markets. It is obvious that so long as Films of the right quality are made in India the demand that has already been created in oversea markets will grow in volume. This is the psychological moment at which help by Government would be of the greatest value.

MODIFIED QUOTA SYSTEM.

The Cinematograph Committee recommended what they call a modified quota system. While we were against a pure and simple quota system we have no hesitation in according our fullest support to the modified quota system and propounded by the majority members.

With regard to the adoption of a quota our difficulty was that in those theatres which are patronised predominantly by the European and Anglo-Indian public it would be inadvisable to compel Indian pictures of a certain length to be shown. But by the arrangement for a transferable quota proposed by the majority members the difficulty would be solved. Even should a full and complete quota system be inaugurated it should prove of assistance.

He concludes "The Indian Legislature should devise suitable legisation to ensure that the Indian Cinema Trade remains predominantly under Indian control and management".—A. P.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

APPEAL TO DOMINIONS

LONDON, January 20.

Maritzburg.—The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri at a farewell meeting in the City hall promised on return to India to do all in his power to make South Africa's problems understood. He stated that the relations between Britain and India had become so intricate that it was difficult to reconsile interests of the British Commonwealth with the interests of India. In the flux of opinion characterising India to-day she looked to the Dominions for help in allaying the doubts about her destiny and Mr. Sastri pleaded to South Africa to look beyond her immediate needs towards the enormous perils besetting the Empire and show by removal of every subject of contention with India that the Commonwealth was worth maintaining even at some cost to herself.—Reuter.

CABINET CRISIS IN AIRQ

BRITAIN'S "TRUSTEESHIP" THEORY

LONDON, January 20.

Baghdad.—The Iraq Cabinet is expected to resign to-morrow owing to difference of opinion with the British Government on the question of the defence of Iraq. Britain's view is that Iraq is still unable to undertake the responsibility of its own defence.—Reuter.

"LENIN IS DEAD, NOT LENINISM"

Prepare for Workers' World Says Bradley

COMMUNISTS NOT ALLIED TO BENGAL TERRORISTS

The fifth anniversary of the death of Lenin, the father of Soviet Russia, was quite fittingly celebrated in Bombay at a public meeting held under the auspices of Workers and Peasants' Party on Monday evening at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum. The meeting was well attended and Comrade Shaukat Usmani of the Cawnpore conspiracy fame presided.

Opening the proceedings, Comrade Usmani said Lenin was a genius who opened a new ideology in the world. He stood as the most brilliant figure in the working class movement.

LENIN DEAD BUT NOT LENINISM.

Lenin was dead but not "Leninism" which had proved to be a potent driving force to millions of oppressed and down-trodden people.

Indian revolution, continued the speaker, whenever it would come would never be a failure because he could see a close similarity between the present day conditions in India and the conditions which precipitated the Russian revolution. There was extreme oppression in Russia prior to revoluton, so was there oppression in India too.

DIED FOR FREEDOM OF MASSES.

Comrade Bradley who was then called upon to speak, observed that Leninism was living not only in Russia but in every country where there was oppression. The best way he went on to say, to commemorate the memory of Comrade Lenin was to live up to the noble ideal which Lenin had set up for them. Lenin lived and even died for his great ideal, an ideal which had since become a tremendous world force. That ideal was the freedom of the masses of the world. Lenin died as one of the world's greatest leaders of men.

WORKERS MUSTN'T REPEAT MISTAKE OF LAST WAR

Proceeding, the speaker incidentally criticised the activities of the Indian National Congress which body, he said, lacked vigour and foresight. Reviewing the present world situation, Mr. Bradley reflected hat very soon there would be a world war which would be greater than the last Great War. When such a war would come as it was bound to come, the workers of the world had to throw their strength on the right side. They must not make the mistakes which they did in the last Great War. Their only concern ought to be the freedom of the teeming masses.

WORKERS' PARADISE.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, addressing the audience in vigorous Marathi, tried to explain what Leninism stood for. In his opinion, Leninism stood for the completest freedom of workers. Pay to the workers, land to the peasants, peace to people and education to all, were some of the motto of Leninism which was a movement for 98 per cent. of humanity.

NAILING LIES TO COUNTER.

The speaker then availed himself of the opportunity to give a he to a set of charges which were made against the Labour leaders of Bombay. It was said, he began, that the Labour movement in the City was supported on "Red money" coming from Russia. Although he did not consider it a sin to use Russian money to promote the welfare of Indian Labour, he had no hesitation in making a confession that barring the money that had openly come from Russia as a help to the workers on strike, they had not received a single pie from any Russian agency.

COMMUNIST CONCEPTION OF STATE.

Mr. S. A Dange explained to the audience at considerable length what was meant by Communistic conception of State. That conception was, the State to-day subsisted on violence and if any change was to be made in the nature of the State, it could never be made without violence. Communists were out to destroy the society as it was constructed at present. They were also out to rebuild that destroyed society on a new model. The speaker took occasion to make an open declaration that the Communist Party in India, although it believed in violence, had not made common cause with the Bengal revolutionaries.

Mr. Gangadhar Adhikari who has recently returned from Germany, after a six years' stay in that country, then addressed the meeting after which the proceedings came to a close.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

HARD COURT TOURNEY

The Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, which is held under the auspices of the Hindu Gymkhana opened festerway when a dozen matches were decided in the Men's Singles. Very quiet tennis ruled throughout, though three of the matches extended into three sets and proved interesting tussels. After losing the first set at 5—7, S. K. Nathani rallied well and took the next two. The strong wind which prevailed throughout the evening affected many of the players, and this was especially noticeable in the match between J. G. Paranjpe and V. S. Mujumdar, which took place on the Parsi Gymkhana Court. The former won the first set comfortably, but his opponent draw level in the next. The last set, however, was a repetition of the first, and Paranjpe was unable to enter in the next round.

In watching some of the competitors practising on the Hindu Gymkhana Courts one was particularly struck by the wonderful form displayed by Miss O. Stebbing. She has improved her game considerably and besides putting a lot of pace into her fine forehand drive she now possesss a very steady backhand shot. If Miss Stebbing maintains this form she ought to do well in al her events.

THE RESULT

A. G. Gupte Beat P. Khergamwalla 6:0, 6:3.

G. P. Gaikwad Beat N. K. Gadgil 9:7 6:1.

M. M. Pandya Beat A. R. Acott 6:2, 6:1.

R. F. Vakharia Beat K. K. Nambier 6:4 6:4.

Sarafraj Ali Beat J. N. Mukherjer 6:2, 6:2

G. H. Kanal Beat R. B. Tilak 6:1, 6:2.

S. K. Nathani Beat H. N. Parekh 5:7, 6:3, 6:4.

Dr. Narayan Rao Beat N. R. Jathar 6:3 9:7.

J. G. Paranjpe Beat V. S. Mujumdar 6:3 3:6, 6:3.

Shesappa Beat R. H. Thakore 6:3, 6:1.

C. N. Mehta Beat B. S. Bantwala 2:6, 6:4, 8:6.

B. Govindrao Beat D. T. Tripathi 6:0 6:4.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

All First Matches commence at 4 p.m. (S. T.):—

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1.

J. Harvey v. K. Yoshimatsu, followed by A. H. Essa v. Y. Taku.

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 2.

K. V. Rao v. M. Take followed by H. Kohlhoff v. B. C. Mehta.

Court No. 3.

M. D. Purohit v. H. R. Shellenserger, followed by C. N. Thosar v. N. R. Soman.

Court No. 4.

G. C. Wilson v. V. P. Iyengar, followed by H. T. Parekh v. H. T. Newsen.

On the 1st Available Hindu Gymkhana Courts, at 5 p.m.

L. K. Sangrahi v. T. S. Vyas.

V. V. Bhadkamkar v. S. V. Rao.

On the Islam Gymkhana Court.

R. S. Samsi v. C. T. Randive.

Catholic Gymkhana Court.

J. R. D. Tata v. N. R. Savarus, followed by R. N. Bhagvat v. Harisinga.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S GRIEVANCES

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR

PROMISE OF SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

A deputation consisting of eighteen men chosen by the ex-servicemen's Jatha waited on the Governor this morning. It included Captain Sher Singh, Risaldar Anupsingh, Jamadar Sapuransingh and Havildars Naiks and sepoys from Lahore, Montgomery, Amritsar, Sheikhupura, Gurdaspur, Gujrat, Hissar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Ambala districts.

THEIR GRIEVANCES

Risaldar Anupsingh explained the ex-servicemen's grievances He said that the members of the Jatha had been writing out their individual complaints since noon yesterday and they would be sent through the Deputy Commissioner to Government. The ex-servicemen found it difficult to exist on their pensions and they had a number of needs but they were specially desirous if possible of getting land.

Honorary Captain Shersingh supported these views and said that if they could get land on temporary cultivation it would alleviate their present difficulties while the question of any further assistance that it might be possible to give them was being discussed.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The Governor in reply criticised the methods of the members of the Jatha in bringing their grievances to the notice of Government. The Governor remarked that he was glad they had done the right thing in the end by bringing forward a deputation though the delay in doing so must have caused a lot of trouble to different people. The condition of those who came in December and gave their names to the Deputy Commissioner was being enquired into and reports on a number of their cases had begun to reach Government from the Deputy Commissioners. In the same way the cases now brought to notice would be investigated. When the real conditions had been ascertained the general result would be discussed with members of Government and if necessary with the military authorities and the Commander-in-Chief.

The Governor acknowledged the excellent services done by some members of the Jatha in the army and asked them to remember that there were many other ex-soldiers who had not joined the Jatha but who had equally good and possibly better rrecords of service. In addition there were many others amongst the peasantry of the Province who had done good work for Government and had either risen or sacrificed their lives in capturing dacoits or murderers or had done other signal services for Government or the public. Government had also to take the services of those men into consideration. No doubt owing to bad harvests agricultural conditions were not good at the moment but that feature affected others as well as the ex-soldiers. There were also men to be taken into consideration the whole of whose land had been washed away by river action or whose holdings had been damaged by waterlogging.

WHAT GOVT. HAS DONE SINCE WAR.

The Governor reminded them that since the War Government had done a great deal for ex-soldiers. Nearly two lakhs of acres of land had been given to them through the military authorities in the Montgomery and Multan Districts and twenty thousand rupees annually had been paid out in jagirs and jangi inams had been freely given. Naturally those who were considered most deserving by the military authorities had been chosen for these rewards. More than twelve thousand men had been taken into civil employment and four lakhs of rupees annually were given in scholarships to the sons of ex-soldiers so that the rising generation connected with this class might be suitably equipped in life. Two special military schools had been established at Aurangabad and Jullundur. Dependents of military men received more than twenty-four lakhs of rupees from the Imperial Indian Relief and other funds All these things appeared to the Governor to indicate a consistent attitude of sympathy with ex-servicemen.

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

They should rely on these evidences of good feeling and not try to alienate it by any foolish act on their part. The Governor reiterated that individual applications would be brought to him by the Deputy Commissioner when they were complete He assured them of his personal sympathy with all ex-servicemen in which he included not merely those present but the very numerous class of ex-servicemen throughout the Province. A. P.

"MORAL VALUES" KHADDAR

(Continued from page 6.)

big machinery, but the inordinate greed of her capitalists that leads to England's imperialism and exploitation of other people. America has not an empire outside her borders, yet she has become the richest country in the world by combining large scale industry with agriculture, and the same will be the case with India rapidly after she is freed from foreign rule. Russia has shown that imperialism, capitalism, competition, exploitation of the poor and the weak are not indispensable features of large scale production through machinery. I do not believe like some of our young leaders that the Russian brand of Socialism or Communism is the panacea of all evils. But Socialism has shown beyond doubt that large-scale production does not necessarily imply all the evils of industrialism. Even in the ancient days of the Charkha there was inequity of distribution. The conflict between capitalism and Socialism is not about large-scale production of wealth but about the manner of the distribution of the wealth. Both agree that plenty of wealth must be produced; that is also the injunction of our ancient Indian scriptures. And we must fully utilise all the resources which modern science has placed in our hands to increase the wealth of the country. Other countries are earnestly trying in their own way to solve the problem of equitable distribution of wealth. Why should India wait until other countries have solved the problem for her? We have not the least doubt that, given freedom and opportunity, the great ancient genius of India will soon evolve a political, economical and social order which will be a model for the whole world to copy. It is this faith in the destiny of India which makes me impatient of the inordinate craze for Westernisation that has possessed some of our young leaders. And as regards the morally clean life that Mr. Nair expects from the Charkha I can assure him that there is nothing so potent to make a people morally unclean as poverty; but it is an open boast of the Khaddarites that they hold up the ideal of poverty before their countrymen!

LIMITED SCOPE OF KHADDAR.

Mr. Nair concludes by pointing to the national awakening that he thinks has been brought about by the ideal of Khaddar. Here again he sees only what he wants to see. If one frees his mind from the bias of Khaddar he will at once perceive that there is no specific virtue in spinning which awakes the spirit of Swadeshi or nationalism. Mr. Nair will be shocked to hear, but it is absolutely true, that many spinners who supply us with pure Khadi themselves prefer to wear clothes made in Manchester. A true spirit of Swadeshi and nationalism was awakened throughout India by the movement inaugurated during the partition days in Bengal, but the spinning wheel had nothing to do with that. Spinning is at most only one of hundreds of other handicrafts practised by our people for their livelihood, and to think that spinning has any special power of discipline and organisation is pure superstition.

But "was it not with the help of the wheel that Mahatma Gandhi organised and disciplined Bardoli which has saved the honour of India?" I hope my readers will forgive me if I indulge here in some plain talk. We have been hearing of late so much about the great victory of Bardoli that it is not surprising that people have come to believe in it. But what does that victory really amount to? Where was the fight? Both sides were making preparations and surveying themselves and their opponents, but before the date of the ultimatum given by the Government expired a compromise was brought about through negotiations and the actual battle never took place. In no sense can that compromise be called a victory for the peasants or a defeat for the Government. That the Bardoli campaign has not been able to make any impression on the Bombay Government is apparent from the fact that two more taluks in the same Presidency, Baglon and Bassein, are now up in arms against enhancement of land revenue. It is said that in one of those two taluks the assessment of revenue has gone up to 40 per cent.! In Bardoli itself the fate of the peasants is still hanging on the balance. So the less we talk of the great victory of Bardoli the better, for self-deception does good to nobody.

TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI.

But at the same time I do not grudge in the least to render the brave peasants of Bardoli their due. When everywhere else in India people were only talking and lecturing and drafting and holding big conferences as signs of "activism", the peasants of Bardoli bravely stood up for their rights and under the guidance of an able leader organised themselves for a grim though peaceful fight. But what has the spinning wheel to do with that? The programme of constructive work that was drawn for Bardoli just after the compromise gave a prominent place to the boycott of foreign cloth and the introduction of the spinning wheel, showing thereby on the face of it that that programme has yet to be carried out there though Bardoli has been preparing for civil disobedience under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi since the great days of Non-co-operation! If we free our mind of the "Charkha complex" and analyse the Bardoli situation in a scientific spirit we find that whatever success has been achieved at Bardoli has been due to the facts that there was a real grievance of the peasants, they had able leaders and workers to guide them, the political situation was quite favourable, the Government being only too eager to avoid trouble and to placate the country for the sake of the Simon Commission and the whole of India stood by Bardoli and paid no less than 4-1|2 lakhs rupees as subscription to carry on the fight and offered every other kind of help that the leaders might require. Under similar circumstances, a Bardoli campaign can be successfully organised everywhere though there may not be the least preliminary discipline and organisation by the magical powers of the spinning wheel.

MIDNAPUR NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

The truth of my statement is borne out by actual facts when we consider the three great Satyagraha campaigns carried on in Bengal, in Midnapur, at Tarakeswar and at Patuakhali. The peasants of Midnapur really won a victory by their no-tax campaign, the Union Boards were actually abolished and they did not like Bardoli make a compromise with the Government. Patuakhali also ended in true victory. Tarakeswar brought about an honourable compromise, though it was spoilt by the short-sightedness of our own people of the Brahmin Sabha of Bengal. But the organisation of the Satyagraha campaign at Tarakeswar was so splendid that it upset the Government of Lord Lytton. It may not be known to all that it was really the wonderful organising ability shown by the young men of Bengal in the Tarakeswar campaign that led to the formulation of the notorious Bengal Ordinance which in itself has struck a great blow at British rule in India. In none of these three great campaigns, was it necessary to prepare the people on the workers through spinning, and our national leaders will do well to take note of this carefully when they talk of Bardolising the whole country.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTION

(Continued from page 6).

500. The first fifty who solidly supported A forewent the right of casting all the five votes each solely because they wanted A.'s success to be a mathematical certainty and thus wasted two hundred of their votes. Apparently this strikes one as not a bad practice, but from the point of view of unused votes it is a theoretically faulty way of using our votes. I shall make this still more striking by another example.

Let us now suppose that A got solid votes from 40 electors, who judging by their previous record wanted to secure the success of their nominee by the same methods.

But some supporters of D. who were at least 26 at the time of the last election, finding that the supporters of A at that time had not reciprocated made a pact with G. H. I. and J. and by exercising all their votes defeated A. thus.

A—40; G. H. I. J. each 45, thus while A's supporters did not exercise their 40 by 4 times equal to 160 votes, even the 40 votes which they exercised "solidly" proved ineffective and were thus wasted and a candidate who was so well supported was defeated.

SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE.

To remove such anomalous results, the system of election by "Single-transferable vote" is devised, and if it is worked as it should be, not a single vote need be wasted. This is generally known as the "Hare System" and in Denmark as the "Andrae System" of proportional representation. The voter casts his votes by putting numericals against the names of the candidates in his own order of preference, without any regard to the number of vacancies. As a matter of fact he can express his hundredth choice against the hundredth candidate by putting the numerical 100, if he so chooses, but he can never harm the interests of his first, second or ninety-ninth choice by doing so.

"INSATIABLE APPETITE OF MONOPOLISTS"

"TRIBUNE'S" COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S SPECIAL PLEADING

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

Putting in a strong plea for acceptance of Mr. Haji's Bill the "Tribune" editorially writes:—

"Many high-handed things have been done in this country in the past and if the Government will again flout the wishes of the whole country in order to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the monopolists a very serious situation is bound to develop."

Referring to H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta the paper says:—

"It was unfortunate beyond words that a person in his exalted position should have engaged in special pleading on behalf of the British shipping companies. When His Excellency paid them a compliment for their enterprise and achievement did not the small voice within him protest that far more than all their valuable qualities it was the unholy alliance of the bureaucracy and the railway companies with them that had found for them an extraordinary position of dominance in which they are to-day? It is worthy of note that while His Excellency was circumspect and considered it contempt of court to refer to constitutional issues while they were still being considered by Sir John Simon, this extreme sense of decorum unaccountably vanished when he came to deal with a measure which was under consideration by the Select Committee.—Free Press.

REFORMS IN LUNAWADA STATE

POLITICAL AGENT'S TRIBUTE TO YUVRAJ SAHEB

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION INTRODUCED

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUNAWADA, Jan 20.

The small town of Lunawada which is the Capital of the Lunawada State in the Rewakantha Agency was 'en fete', on account of the visit of Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, the Political Agent. The town which has a population of about 10,000 was gaily decorated and was bubbing with activity. As previously arranged, Mr. Hartshorne accompanied by Mrs. Hartshorne and other members of his family and staff arrived here on Wednesday afternoon when he was received at he beautifully decorated Railway Station by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, Prince Naharsinghji, the Yuvraj, Prince Veer Bhadra Sinhji and others. A salute of 11 guns was fired in honour of the arrival of the distinguished guests who drove in State to the Palace. The same evening H. H. the Maharaja Saheb paid an official visit to Mr. Hartshorne who paid a return visit to H. H. Maharaja Saheb, the same day.

SHOOTNING EXCURSIONS AND GARDEN PARTIES.

Thursday morning, the guests accompanied by he Yuvraj Saheb and others spent in duck-shooting at the Shamna Tank, while in the evening the State Risala and Police entertained the Party to a big interesting programme of sports. Late in the evening, there were performances of magic tricks which were very engaging.

A sumptuous garden party was arranged by the Maharaja Saheb and the Yuvraj Saheb on Friday evening when about 50 tables were spread for the guests among whom were the Political Agent and Mrs. Hartshorne, Mrs. Davidson, Rao Bahadur R. M. Mehta, Rana Jorawarsinhghji, Messrs. Sarabhai Seth, R. K. Mody and others. Feats of physical culture were then performed by a young Maharashtrian. At night, the Bhils of the State entertained the guests with a variety of Bhil dances.

Mr. Hartshorne accompanied by the Yuvraj Saheb and others, went ashooting on Saturday morning and returned only in the evening to attend a students' gathering where the boys and girls of different schools of the State went through dialogues and recited delightful poems. Mrs. Hortshorne gave away prizes to the successful students when the function terminated.

At night, there was a State banquet in honour of the guests. After drinking to the health of their Majesties, the Yuvraj Saheb proposed toast for the health of the distinguished guests, in the course of which he said:

Really, it is a great pleasure and honour to me to rise on behalf of my grandfather H. H. the Maharaja Saheb to propose the toast for the health of our honoured guests. Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorne.

REFORMS IN THE STATE.

We have been passing through transitional times and it is the keenest desire of His Highness not to lag behind and under his paternal guidance and fostering care, I have been trying to introduce reforms in the interests of the State as well as the subjects. Recently, we have made primary education free and have separated the Judicial and Executive Departments; with a view to give effect to this latter reform, we have created the post of the Sessions Judge who is designated as Sar Nyayadhish. I am not unaware of the several reforms that may still be introduced on order to ensure further efficiency in the administration of the State, but you all know that Rome was not built in a day, and whenever opportunities will arise, I shall ever be ready to give them my best consideration.

MR. HARTSHORNE'S REPLY.

Replying to the toast, Mr Hartshorne thanked the Yuvraj Saheb for his kind hospitality and observed that there was considerable progress in the State due to the interest taken by the Yuvraj Saheb. He hoped that the Yuvraj Saheb would, by his efforts, make the administration of the State an ideal one and that the people would appreciate the pains taken in that direction.

An unusually large gathering was present at the Lunawada Station on Sunday evening when the Political Agent left for Godhra by special train, amidst cheers.

7000 MEN RESUME WORK

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

As a result of a conference between representatives of the strikers at the Clive Jute Mill, Garden Reach, and the Mill authorities on Saturday the workmen numbering about seventhousand of both the old and the new mills, which had suspended work, resumed their duties this morning.—A. P.

S. O. S. FROM PRESIDENT GARFIELD

DOLLAR LINER RUNS FAST AGROUND

"PANAMERICA'S "TIMELY RUSH TO SCENE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

NewYork.—The dollar liner "President Garfield" which sailed on January 17th on a round the world cruise with 81 passengers, ran fast aground on matanilla reef off Bahamas while proceeding to Havana, the first Port of Call. The liner sent out S.O.S. and "Pan America" which happened to be in the vicinity rushed to the spot and took off passengers, luggage and mails.—Reuter.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY WORKMEN

DEMANDS FORWARDED TO ADMINISTRATION

The following demands have been forwarded by The B. B. and C. I. Rly. Union to the Railway Administration passed at its meeting held on Tuesday at Mahim:—

DEMANDS.

(1) The minimum wage must be Rs. 30 irrespective of other privileges allowed. It is impossible to maintain a family of four persons on an average within Rs. 22. the minimum now given. In order to raise the standard of living in the case of these poor people we demand that the minimum wage should be raised to Rs. 30 at least for the present. A corresponding gradation should be arranged for those who are drawing at present more than the minimum Rs. 22.

RIGHT TO PROMOTION.

(2) A time scale should be arranged and the promotion should be regularly given to persons to whom it may be due in the ordinary course of their service. The promotions should not be made to depend upon the favour and good-will of the Superiors. Employees should be entitled to them as a matter of right.

(3) The highest posts should be thrown open to the employees without any reference to colour or caste. There should be no racial distinction.

(4) For all the Railway servants the hours of duty should be eight, double overtime being allowed for over time work.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION.

(5) The housing condition are so bad that we want for the workers free and healthy quarters or an equivalentt in money rent or house allowance. This is like the others a reasonable and elementary demand.

(6) Educational facilities should be allowed to the children of the Co's servants.

(7) Indiscriminate fines, gross dismissals, victimisation etc., should be done away with. In order to put a stop to favouritions, we suggest that a recruitment board consisting of the representations of the management of the Union should be appointed.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE.

(8) The workers should have right to enjoy leave as follows:—

(1) One month's privilege leave, (2) Twenty days casual leave and (3) Two months' sick leave with half pay.

In the case of an accident happening to an employee while on duty, he should be given full pay for the days during which he may be detained in the hospital and compensation allowed for any permanent or temporary disability. The Employees should also be allowed Bank Holidays with pay.

(9) Particularly Engineering Institutions should be opened by the Co, to enable the Rly. servants to qualify themselves for higher posts which are at present recruited entirely from outside.

FREE PASSES.

(10) Free passes should be allowed to all equally, irrespective of the salary drawn. No racial distinction should be made even in this respect. Rules should apply equally to all. We therefore recommend that two free passes on foreign lines, and four on home line should be issued to the employees and their dependants.

(11) Fine Fund should not go exclusively as at present to Europeans and Anglo-Indians. That should be made available for Indian Institutions. If they do not exist at present new ones should be opened as soon as possible.

(12) Gratuity should be allowed to employees in proportion to service put in not as at present for those only, who have served the Co., for fifteen years or more.

PROVIDENT FUND.

(13) Provident Fund rules and regulations should be so amended as to be made applicable equally to all employees including coolies and the menials. Two days' salary should be the minimum which should be cut off from the pay of each. Every employee should get the benefit of this fund as soon as he joins the service. At present the Co., adds an equal amount only, if an employee puts in 8 years service, but we have to suggest that the employees should get their fund with an equal amount added to it from the Co., irrespective of the period of service put in.

TRUE AIMS OF UNI EDUCATION

FOUNDER'S IDEAL'S ALIGARH INSTITUTI

AN INTERESTING CONVOCAT ADDRESS

ALIGARH, Ja

That the Aligarh Universit live up to the ideals laid down founder Sir Syed Ahmed, theme of the Convocation Addres delivered by Mr. R. Littlehailes, tional Commissioner of Govern India. Sir Syed, he said, laid for the conduct of graduates t ciples of free enquiry, large toleration and pure morality. they say to-day what Sir Auckla vin, the former Governor of U. in 1892 that "to have been an man is a passport to the resp confidence of both Englishmen Indians?" If not, they are sick in need of cure. The genera of all Universities were that bo fessors and students were co-p in the great search for truth so the ultimate effect was the int tion of the whole national life h versity influences. He wished ever to touch on the special ide the Aligarh Muslim University. H discussed the principle of tole

RELIGIOUS TEACHIN

He had been asked what w proper place of religion in scho cation, its place in a practical system of school education in the prosaic, every day world. His solution was based on the principles of toleration. Looking around India to-day they found the Muslim had two entirely different kinds of institutions. There was one at the head of which stood this University and there was another where the Mullahs taught in the mosque or madrassa and which turned out Maulvis. In the latter the Muslim boy had to learn the Quran in the Arabic a t the age of seven. Mr. Littlehailes felt that Muslim boys suffered greater disabilities in modern education than other boys. He had to learn Arabic, Urdu, the local vernacular and later English. The Hindu boy was not required to learn the language of his religion. Mr. Littlehailes asked whether it was really essential that the Muslim boy should spend two of the most impressionable years of his school life in learning Arabic, a foreign language, that he did not understand. Could not religious instruction at that age be imparted through the medium of his mother tongue? Mr. Littlehailes thought that neither of the two systems had been able to express in toto the noblest aims of education. They should therefore take stock of the situation and see what one system had to learn from the other.

OLD SYSTEM VS. NEW SYSTEM.

The old system stood for respect for persons and institutions and the newer system for rational teaching, liberal views and the spirit of development and evolution. Was it not possible for the older system to instruct according to the gradual evolution of the thoughts, manners and customs of India to-day? Was it not possible for the new system to base its instruction upon religion or ethics to implant in the youth of to-day the spirit of obedience and of respect for authority, tradition and custom? He emphasised specially that a child must receive instruction in early years through the medium of his own vernacular.

THE REMEDY.

Truly tolerant was the one who tolerated the intolerant but no organization could exist if it tolerated action that was harmful to itself and was contrary to the cardinal principles upon which it was founded. Universities formed a large part of the intellectual aristocracy of the nation and the political situation in the country was determined more by University graduates than by any other section of the community. Their University would be inviting ultimate destruction if it acquiesced in a course of action that could not be traced to pure morality and free enquiry. They must modify its policy not by attacking from without but by working from within for growth and gradual development rather than violent destruction were the key words to life.—A. P.

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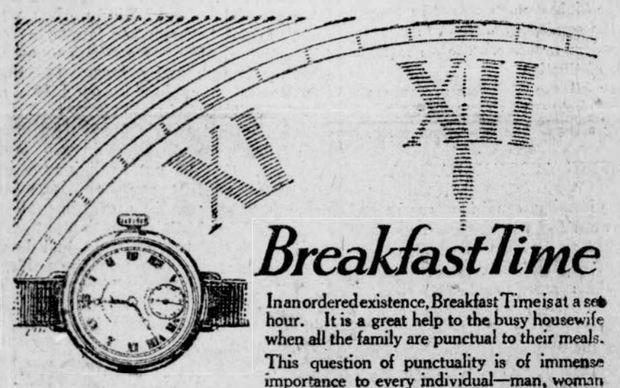

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. **1858.**)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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"AFGHANISTAN IN THE URDU PRESS"

—:o:—

"Tej" of Delhi writes:—

"The news of the abdication of Amir Amanullah which has been confirmed, will be read with extreme sorrow, not only in the liberal circles of India but throughout the civilised world which wanted Afghanistan to give up her ante-diluvian ideal and ignorance. The defeat of Amanullah is not his personal defeat, it is the defeat of the Progressives at the hands of the Conservatives. If Amir Amanullah had not so vigorously and at break-neck speed taken to the task of introducing reforms, he would have never seen this evil day. But it was not possible for a man of his type to have kept quiet after his return from Europe. The ideal of his country's progress always haunted him like anything. He had self-reliance, high ambitions and magnanimity to the full. The European tour had naturally opened his eyes. Reformers are usually very impatient. But this is not their weakness; rather it is their strong point. He waited to make up for the lost time and wanted to tread the journey in days which usually takes years for completion. He, however, forgot that the soil was not ready for the reform as was the case with Turkey. He did not take into consideration the ignorance of his people and the domination of the Mullahs. And these things have ultimately brought about his ruin. If the foolish Mullahs consider the fall of Amanullah Khan as their victory, then they are sadly mistaken. Time alone will show that losing a King of Amanullah's calibre they have closed the door of progress for Afghanistan for at least 50 years. Their present ignorance and religious fanaticism will, in the end, bring about their own ruin and the coming generation will have to bear the evil consequences of their actions.

TREACHERY AGAINST COUNTRY.

Amanullah may have been guilty of introducing reforms at a break-neck speed, but the revolt of the Conservatives is nothing short of treachery against their own country. Whatever King Amanullah has done, was meant for the good of his country. As long as he remained on the throne, he always thought of the good of his own people and like other Kings he never even for a moment, fell a prey to luxury. His end has been the same as is generally shared by other reformers. His activities of the last few months are enough to accord him a place in the front row of reformers. As times passes his name will be mentioned with greater respect; while the verdict of the future generations about the action of the ignorant Pathans will be that they have brought about their own ruin. From the point of view of India, the abdication of King Amanullah is most deplorable. His liberal-mindedness was responsible in removing from the minds of the Indians doubts of an Afghan invasion and it was also expected that his reforms would have a wholesome effect on the Indian Mussalmans as well. But things have now changed for the worse. The only ray of hope in the cloudy horizon is the belief that the present events are bound to have a reaction and the seed planted by King Amanullah will never go in vain. It will, some day or other, blossom and blossom it must."

"Hamdard" of Delhi writes:—

ROAD TO PROGRESS.

"Although some of the reforms were very hasty and the nation was not ripe for them, yet none would deny that Amanullah's actions were guided by the sole aim of putting his country on the road to progress. He had an intense love for his nation and the country. His ideal was to see Afghanistan amongst the most advanced nations of the world. Amanullah was a human being and hence not free from human weaknesses. But if his hasty actions be overlooked, then he will be considered as one of the greatest statesmen of his age."

"Ajmal of Bombay observes:—

"Amanullah never regarded himself as the King of his nation; he always thought that he was the servant of his people. And he has now proved the truth of his statements. The sacrifice shown by Amanullah in willingly giving up the throne, will always be remembered by the world. Amanullah did not show any harshness towards the rebels from the very beginning. Had he done so, he would have long ago crushed the rebellion into pieces. He preferred abdication to bloodshed. The reforms introduced by King Amanullah will be regarded as a landmark in the history of human thought. It is owing to them that Amanullah will be looked as one of the greatest men of his times. The abdication of King Amanullah is a great loss not only for India but for the whole East."

SAFEGUARDING ISLAMIC CULTURE.

"Roznama-e-Khilafat" of Bombay is, on the contrary, jubilant over the fall of Amanullah Khan and leaves a sigh of relief because Afghanistan has safeguarded the Islamic culture, now [illegible]

INDIAN NATIONALISM AND SOCIALIST INFLUENCE

—:o:—

COMING OF MASS MOVEMENT

"NEW LEADERS" WARNING TO LABOUR PARTY

The "New Leader" writes:—

The Indian Nationalist Movement is passing through important developments of great interest to British Socialists. Until recently it has been largely controlled by upper-cass leaders, who have attacked British Imperialism and Capitalism, but who have had nothing to say against Indian Capitalism, and, except Mahatma Gandhi, little to say against Indian class and caste divisions and degrading social customs. The illiteracy of the Indian people has hindered the development of working-class leaders, but these are now beginning to arise, and in addition, some of the educated leaders, such as Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, have responded to Socialist ideas and seek to build a mass movement to combine the demand for economic freedom with that for political freedom These new influences found expression at last week's meeting of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, where the proceedings were opened by a vast procession of workers—the estimates vary from 20,000 to 50,000—demanding attention to thir grievances, and where the speeches of the chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. J. M. Sengupta, and of the president, Mr. Motilal Nehru, were largely devoted to an appeal to the Indian people to end caste differences and destroy evil social customs.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The second important development is the growth of the demand for complete independence from Britain. The All-Parties Conference, representative of all the principal organisations in India with the exception of an influential section of Moslems, has prepared a Constitution based on Dominion status This conference was called by the National Congress, which last year declared in a rather propagandist spirit for independence, and the main issue this year was whether Congress would compromise to the extent of accepting Dominion status as a next step in order to secure unity with the other parties. Finally, a resolution drafted by Gandhi was adopted accepting Dominion status if extended by 1930, but reaffirming the principale of independence and making it the object of Congress propaganda. Even this resolution was only carried by a majority of 1,350 votes to 973, the minority wishing to reject Dominon status entirely. If Dominion status is not secured within a year, the Congres decided to renew non-co-operation, including the refusal of taxes. This is the situation which labour will have to face if returned to office in June. It can only be met by a prompt application, whatever the Simon Commission may report of the Birmingham declaration for Dominion status.

The fact must be faced that a considerable body of Moslems are declining to co-operate with the main body of the Nationalist Movement. Simultaneously with the Congress at Calcutta, a conference met at Delhi of the Moslem representatives in the national and provincial legislatures. About half of them attended. This conference insisted upon the retention of the evil system of separate Moslem electorates, and would have nothing to do with the Nehru Report. It by no means represented all Moslem opinion, as indicated by the fact that Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Party in the National Legislature, and the Moslem League are co-operating with the All-Parties' Conference. But the Moslem dissentients will undoubtedly be used by the British authorities to prejudice the general Indian demand.

THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE

—:o:—

Moulana Shaukat Ali writes:—

First pilgrim ship "Khusro" of Mogul Company left Bombay on the 17th with 525 pilgrims mostly Bengalis and also Moplahs, Burmese, Chinese and a large contingent of Ahmedabad and Gujarat pilgrims. Two Moslem restaurants would supply best of food at moderate rates and pilgrims were very pleased with them. Aerated water machines have also been fixed in these restaurants erected by pilgrims' Food Supply Company which means to give utmost comfort. Moulana Goolam Bhik Nairang and his party also left by this boat. Almost one hundred pilgrims are expected to join at Karachi. Next pilgrim steamer "Rahmani" is the newest and biggest in the Mogul line. It will sail about 7th February and I would recommend pilgrims to travel by it. The Khilafat office would give every assistance to pilgrims and those who intend going can get informations from the office. The telegraphic address is "Khilafat", Bombay.

"At least, says the paper, "the wave of Westernisation and atheism which was sweeping over the Islamic world, will now be checked. This is the first proof of the fact that in spite of the innovations and the weakness of the present-day civilisation(the true Islamic spirit is not yet dead. It is quite possible that our eyes may also see the end of the religiousness and rationalism of Mustafa Kemal Pasha as well. It is quite possible that the Turks may follow the example of Afghanistan and put an end to the activities of the Peoples' Party. Let us be patient." These are the views of the organ of the Khilafat Committee which seems to be out to exploit the ignorance of the Moulana to its advantage. Rally round the Khilafat, ye [illegible]

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MRS. MCKNIGHT'S MISCHIEVOUS MISSION

To Back up Miss Mayo?

DR. TARKANATH DAS WRITES IN 'FORWARD'

"New York Herald" (Paris edition) of November 30, 1928, publishes the following significant news item:

"If British rule were withdrawn from India the different racial or religious groups in that country would destroy one another; Mrs. William F. McKnight, President of the White River Lumber Company of Grand Rapids, (Mich), declared yesterday. She leaves, Paris to-day for America on the United States liner George Washington.

"Mrs. McKnight, who has been making a study of Hindu life, will lecture in New York, Chicago and Washington on "Mother India in Pictures." Mrs. McKnight declared that in her opinion Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" gave "first-hand information without fear or favour."

"I travelled a great deal of the country that Miss Mayo covered," said Mrs. McKnight. "In Benares the Holy City of the Hindus, I saw the people bathing in the sacred Ganges drinking the impure water and burning the dead on the burning ghat . . . . ."

ADVANCE PUBLICITY.

From the above report it is apparent that Mrs. McKnight is going to lecture in America to support Katherine Mayo's "Mother India".—The above report in "New York Herald" is nothing less than "advance publicity" for her anti-Indian propaganda lectures.

Under the circumstances, Indians will be justified to think as Miss Mayo has been somewhat discredited by the answers in the form of "Father India," "Unhappy India"—"A Son of Mother India Answers" and various articles from the pens of men like Mahatma Gandhi, some of the American missionaries and others, Mrs. McKnight was induced to do or sent to India either by Miss Mayo or some bidden agency whose object is to carry an anti-Indian propaganda in America so that on her return she would continue to do the dirty work for the British Imperialists and their American associates who wish that Americans should do "Britain's dirty works" to promote Anglo-American friendship!

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

Indian nationalists are not anti-American. In fact they have shown enough of concrete evidence of their desire of co-operation with America economically, politically as well as culturally. But they are at a loss to understand why American statesmen and businessmen who have genuine interests in cultivating Indian friendship, do not take any active steps against anti-Indian propaganda by American citizens.

There are many Americans who think that they should support British Imperialism in Asia and for that reason, they should aid Great Britain in carrying on anti-Indian propaganda. These Americans do not really know their own genuine national interests and are acting against their national welfare in the field of international politics.

BRITAIN JEALOUS OF AMERICA.

Great Britain has no genuine love for America, least to aid America: on the contrary British statesmen since the latter part of the nineteenth century tried on every possible occasion to use America to promote British interests. It is becoming clear to all students of world politics that Great Britain does not trust America and she resents that America is trying to assume world leadership in economic, political as well as naval matters. "Great Britain prefers to make separate understanding with France in Europe, and with Japan in the far East on naval matters, instead of agreeing to America's proposition of Naval Parity."

There is no doubt at all that while Sir Austen Chamberlain and the Tory Government of Great Britain prefer to make a separate understanding with France, they are also anxious to receive the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, in actuality, in dealing with China. American statesmen and businessmen no doubt know that in case Great Britain and Japan adopts a common policy, in the Far East, American interests will be in danger.

INDIA'S FRIENDSHIP VALUABLE TO AMERICA

"Indian Nationalists are in favour of China's acquiring full sovereignty and they rejoice at the fact that the American Government has taken the initiative to accord tariff autonomy for China." American businessmen are alive to the necessity of aiding China in various ways. Similarly American statesmen and businessmen should recognize the fact that a self-government India friendly to the Chinese Republic as well as the United States will be a great asset to the United States government in every way.

Indian Nationalists are anxious to cultivate friendly relations with all nations which are not opposed to Indian national aspiration of "self-determination." Indian Nationalists are following the path of the founders of the American Republic. Success of the cause of Indian Nationalists is of no less importance for America than the success of the present upholders of the Chinese Republic.

Let us state frankly that the Indian nationalists will win their freedom as the Irish, Turks, Chinese, Persians and others have won, inspite of opposition from various quarters. A time may come when America will have to seek co-operation of India. Through American businessmen, educaters, and statesmen in India and through Americans whom we may reach through our paper. "We appeal that for America's own larger interests. American citizens should desist from carrying on anti-Indian propaganda."

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

—:o:—

THE FIFTH WORLD CONFERENCE

The Fifth International World Conference of the New Education Fellowship on New Education will take place at Elsinor (Helsingnor, 21 miles from Kopenhagen, Denmark) from August 8th, 1929, Thursday evening to August 21st, 1929, Wednesday evening. The aim of the Conference is to draw together all who are seeking to practise the new ideals in Education, for interchange of ideas and for strengthening those bonds that unite the educational pioneers throughout the world. The former conferences were held at Calais 1921, Montreaux 1923, Heidelburg 1925 and Locarno 1927.

The general theme of the Elsinor Conference will be "The New Psychology and the Curriculum." Over and above the general every day lectures to the whole Conference, there will be important study courses and study groups. About 150 educationalists from different parts of the world will contribute to the subjects of the Conference. Some of the subjects will be Philosophy of the new Education, Child Psychology, Technique of Teaching, Curriculum Research, the Problem Child, the Psychology of New Education, the Child and Religion, the Art of the Child, etc. Excursions, visits to schools, an exhibition and an up-to-date international book-stall will also be the part of the Conference.

Those who are interested in the work of the Conference and those who will like to attend the Conference will at once write to B. T. Thakar New Education Fellowship, Sharada Mandir, Sarkhej Road, Ahmedabad, who will supply all necessary information about the Conference. Early registration is necessary as no application will be entertained after April 1st.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR INDORE

INDORE, Jan. 18.

The Special Train of the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, with other prominent Railway Officials arrived at Indore at about 11-20 hours. At an interview with him, Mr. P. M. Pillay, on behalf of the Indore Public represented the inconveniences of the public for want of additional facilities at the Railway Station.

It has been brought to the notice of the Inspector that as a result of various communications for the past two years, the Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, has been kind enough to intimate in his letter dated 20-12-28 that the estimates for (1) Booking Office, (2) Gate, (3) Water Tap on the city side and (4) Erection of shed on both platforms are being prepared. The vital necessity for the provision of Gate prior to other items was emphasised and the Senior Inspector kindly promised to do the needful in the matter.

BELGAUM DIST. LOCAL BOARD

BELGAUM, Jan. 21.

Mr. H. L. Painter, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Southern Division, performed last evening the opening ceremony of the Belgaum District Local Board's new office building in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials. The building which is an imposing structure cost Rs. 40,000. A. P.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY JANUARY 22 1929

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIUMPH

Keeps America Spell-bound

Dr. Suldhindra Bose writes to the Hindu in Mail Week:—

Madam Sarojini Naidu's lecture tour in the United States continues to be highly successful from every point of view. She is speaking in most of the principal cities of the country under well-known auspices and is finding large and enthusiastic audiences everywhere.

She has spoken three times already in Chicago alone, and in New York even oftener. At her last address in Chicago under the auspices of the Emil Hirsch Centre of Sinai Temple, the hall which seats about two thousand was packed, and a large number of people were glad to get only standing room.

The success which Sarojini Naidu is meeting with in American lecture platforms is fully deserved. She is a woman of fine intelligence, of vivid personality, and a speaker of force. Her eloquence is of a glowing magnificence. She talks with a large, engaging sweep, and presents life-like portraits of the awakened Fatherland. Her tour is doing a great deal to create a sympathetic understanding in the hearts and minds of Americans concerning India, its problems, struggles hopes, and ultimate destiny.

NOT A FEMINIST.

Madam Naidu goes about in America in her picturesque Indian dress. Her Hindu costume, with its draperies, contrasting colours, heavy gold chains, and gold earrings instantly claim attention. She is quite interested in American women who remind her of slim, beautiful birds.

"American women are like swallows", she told a reporter, "So graceful, straight, and tall. There is strength as well as beauty in their figures. And their slender ankles—how pleasing they are, not only because of their sculptural perfection but also of their activity. They typify emancipation."

Sarojini Naidu says she is not a feminist because she does not feel the necessity of a separate woman's movement. She does not believe that there is any arbitrary division of man's work and woman's but that each should do the special work for which he or she is fitted.

"I have been here such a short time," she went on, "that I cannot begin to judge America or the American woman, or make any estimate of what Western freedom has done for women. But all that I have seen so far of American women and American homes has been most attractive to me.

"To me, the home is important. It is woman's natural sphere. The home groups here seem much smaller to me than in my own country. There we care for our whole families, our relations, our grandmother's first cousin, and our fifth cousin's husband."

EARLY MARRIAGE IN U. S. A.

There is no doubt that Madam Naidu's visit to America is demolishing many of the atrocious byths propagated by Katherine Mayo and her ilk.

"It is true that in India girls marry young," she told a representative of the Albany (New York) "Telegram," "but Americans are likely to forget that India is a tropical country, and girls mature there at least two years earlier than in this climate. And in some of the American States your girls are allowed to marry at eleven."

The Albany journalist observed to the Indian poetess that she must be in error and hoped she would verify her information before using it publicly. After the interview, the scribe consulted the World "Almanac" and found that the lowest legal age at which American girls may marry in any of the States is twelve!

"Which indicates that Indians may make errors in talking about America", moralized the American newspaper man, "even as Americans err in talking and writing about India. It is so easy to make mistakes, and such a bother to be sure of one's facts!"

Sarojini Naidu is the soul of optimism. She is a brave free spirit. She always speaks hopefully and enthusiastically of India's future. Her optimism ought to shame all chickenhearted Indians. She feels sure that India is about to enter a period of self-realization and expansion.

"In what direction will India expand" she was asked.

"Africa furnishes the most available territory. Indians long ago went to South Africa and their early labours made the country fit for white settlement. But there is much trouble with British bars against Indian immigration."

The Indian visitor does not care to enter into lengthy arguments or debates. She makes forthright appeals for fair consideration of India by Americans. "Our customs and religion and culture differ from yours, she gently remarks. "But as we do not feel called upon to criticize Americans for chewing gum and spitting and doing many other things that are not customary in our country, I hope Americans who visit India will observe our different customs with a similar lack of desire to find fault."

Mme. Naidu avoids being tartly critcal of American society. She has nevertheless an alert eye and a hospitable ear. If her message is widely received, a new understanding may get into the relations between India and America, and with that understanding there is likely to come a greater international decency. Some day through the dense clouds of suspicion and misunderstanding, a light may break clear and bright.

It is a glorious relief to find that Sarojini Naidu, in spite of her arduous labours as a lecturer, has not lost her sense of humour. Speaking of her accomplishments, she recently said:

"I have quelled a riot, led a political party, and raised a family of four children However, I can't add, and I don't know geography."

What a blessing it is for a country that has a political leader who does not claim to be omniscient!

THROUGH THE VALLEY OF DEATH

Lord Birkenhead Defies the Sinn Fein Terror

There are draw-backs to being a great man. One of them is that your power and position may surround you with enemies who may not scruple to resort to physical violence to exterminate you.

One of the principal duties of officers of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard is to defeat this possible menace by giving what is called protective surveillance to the great ones of the country.

Any great man whose position places his life in jeopardy is guarded night and day by armed detectives. Every move he makes is watched by faithful shadows who are ready to sell their lives to preserve his safety.

Whenever his Majesty travels there are officers attached to his suite to guard him against possible assassins. Since the war similar protection has been extended of Cabinet Ministers. In fact this practice guarding Ministers really dates from the Sugragist disturbances in 1909.

GUARDING THE GREAT.

For many years it was my fortune to be appointed to this special duty and form the armed guard of various great men. It was a thrilling task. People know little or nothing of the risks that some of the most illustrious men in public life to-day have had to run in the course of their careers.

Time after time they have stood in the most terrible danger from political and other enemies. They have had hairs breadth escapes when death at the hands of desperate, armed men lurked round every corner. Only the vigilance of Scotland Yard saved them.

One of the most thrilling experiences I ever had was whilst guarding Lord Birkenhead in Ireland during the Sinn Fein reign of terror. Lord Birkenhead is certain of his place in history as one of the greatest Lord Chancellors this country ever had. He is also deserving of his niche in fame as one of its bravest men. Thus writes the Ex-Chief Detective-Inspector Brust in the "Sunday Chronicle."

A BRAVE MAN.

I have seen many instances of cool, unflinching courage in the face of danger, but I have never seen anyone who showed such a calm disregord for the safety of his skin.

It was this dauntless courage which once excited the admiration of his enemies to such an extent that they spared his life when they might have shot him down in cold blood.

At the height of the Sinn Fein terror I received an instruction from my chief at Scotland Yard to accompany Lord Birkenhead on a special mission to Dublin.

MARKED.

Every officer of the Special Branch knew that Lord Birkenhead was a marked man with the Irish rebels. It was known that they had sworn to shoot him down without mercy at the first opportunity. When I received orders to accompany him as his body-guard I felt like a man who had received his death warrant.

That night, I remember, I sat cleaning and testing my service revolver. I wondered how many gunmen I could account for before I fell.

At this time the position in Ireland was most serious. The assassination of British officers was almost a daily occurrence. Armed men would walk into hotel bedrooms, haul their victims out of bed, march them away and execute them. They would board tramcars in broad daylight and seize their men before the eyes of scores of onlookers.

HIDDEN REVOLVERS.

Dozens of men lounged through the streets with their right hands plunged suspiciously in their coat pockets. They were gunmen with their fingers crooked round the triggers of their automatics. One never knew the moment when a shot would ring out and a man would fall down dead.

In view of the danger it was customary for important personages to take devious routes when travelling to Ireland. This was done to throw possible assassins off the scent.

I expected Lord Birkenhead to adopt a similar precaution.

To my surprise—and no little concern—he absolutely refused point-blank to do anything of the sort. He insisted in being lin by the most direct route exactly as any ordinary passenger.

I must admit that I breathed a sigh of relief when we reached our hotel in safety.

They say that a brave man is as trying to live with as a saint. If Lord Birkenhead had been a craven, or even if he had exercised a decent regard for his safety, he would have saved me a lot of trouble and anxiety. As it was he utterly refused to take advantage of any of the precautionary measures that had been devised for his safety.

There was an armoured car ordered to take him to and from the castle or the Viceregal Lodge. He declined to travel in it.

DRAMATIC WARNING.

There was not long to wait for the threatened trouble. One evening when Lord Birkenhead was closeted with the Chief Secretary I was sitting in my room at the hotel, having been relieved for the time being by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Suddenly the door banged open and a man flung into the room. His face was white and his eyes were blazing with excitement.

I leapt to my feet, my revolver out of my pocket in a flash.

"Who the hell are you?" I demanded.

The stranger put his finger to his lips. "Whisht!" he said in a conspiratorial whisper that sounded ludicrously like the villain in an old fashioned melodrama. But I ceased to want to laugh at his next words:

"I'm no Shinner—though they think I am . . . I've come to do you a good turn. Get Lord Birkenhead out of Dublin before to-morrow night or he's a dead man. The Brotherhood have sentenced him!"

There was no need to ask who the Brotherhood were. The Irish Republican Brotherhood I knew to be the power behind Sinn Fein. From the counsels of the Brotherhood emanated all terrorist action. They held the power of life and death in their hands.

VANISHED!

My visitor's bald statement was alarming in the highest degree.

"Who are you?" I demanded.

"Never mind that," replied the man. "I'm a friend of England. Let that be sufficient."

"I'm afraid I'll have to ask you to prove your friendship by coming to the police station and giving what information you have," I said.

Before I could stop him the man darted back through the doorway. I jumped for ward and he slammed the door in my face. By the time I had got it open he had disappeared. I dashed down into the hotel lobby. There was no one to be seen.

I questioned the hotel servants. They shook their heads. They had seen no one come in and no one go out. The fear of being shot as an informer was a very real one in Ireland in those days!

ARMOURED CAR SPURNED.

I hurried round to the headquarters of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and saw the Chief. I told him what had happened. His face grew grave.

"It looks as though they mean business," he said. "Can you persuade Lord Birkenhead to place himself under complete protection and use the armoured cars provided for him? It's our only chance to defeat the gunmen."

I said I would lay the facts before Lord Birkenhead, but I hadn't very great hopes of persuading him to fall in with the Chief's suggestion. My fears were well grounded. Lord Birkenhead listened quietly to what I had to say. At the end of my report he smiled grimly.

"Thanks," he said. And that is all that I could get out of him.

The following day he had to visit the Viceregal Lodge. An armoured car was waiting outside the hotel. He waved the officer in charge of it aside.

"I don't want any of this business," he said. "I'm rather late so I'll ride. . . . But for goodness sake get me an ordinary car!"

OUT SIDE. THE LODGE.

I felt he was probably committing suicide, but there was nothing to do but obey orders. I got the car and we climbed into it. I had my gun ready in my hand. Every moment I expected to hear a shot ring out and a bullet whizz past my ears. . . . But nothing happened.

Lord Birkenhead remained at the Lodge for several hours. I stopped outside on the watch. There were a dozen suspicious characters I could have arrested within a radius of 100 yards. Many of them had sinisterlooking bulge in their right-hand jacket pocket. One didn't need to be told that they were gunmen on the prowl. That deadly right hand in the pocket was enough.

SINISTER SPOT.

A length Lord Birkenhead came out. I had a car waiting for him. To my consternation he shook his head.

"I'm going to walk," he said. And he set off on foot across Phoenix Park.

After a time he stopped and, smiling grimly, turned to me.

"This is the place where Lord Frederick Caverdish and Mr. Burke were assassinated," he said.

Three men who had been following us some little distance behind drew closer. Their right hands were in their jacket pockets.

We emerged from the park and strolled in the direction of the hotel. At every corner there were men who looked as though they might be gunmen. Smoking his big cigar, Lord Birkenhead made a conspicuous figure. He was an easy target for a score of guns. Yet nothing happened. I was puzzled, and suspected some ingenious trap.

As we passed I saw some of the loungers nudge each other and stare at us.

MET AGAIN.

Near Shelbourne, Lord Birkenhead paused to look in the window of a bookseller's shop. After a moment or two's scrutiny he entered the shop. I waited outside. The three men who had been following us lounged up and stood a few yards away.

I felt that the moment had come. Finger on the trigger of my revolver I awaited the first suspicious move. I knew what I was going to do. At the first twitch of one of those hands plunged deep in the jackets I intended to act.

Presently, Lord Birkenhead came out carrying a parcel under his arm. He paused for a moment, lit a new cigar, and strolled nonchalantly towards his hotel. The gunmen made no sign. We reached the hotel safely. Lord Birkenhead went into the restaurant and ordered lunch. The danger was apparently over.

But I had marked those three men down. I knew I could recognise them out of hundreds if ever I saw them again. And I did see them again.

Months later I was on duty outside the Grosvenor Hotel, where Mr. de Valera was staying. He had come over to discuss the terms of a settlement with Mr. Lloyd George. Suddenly, I saw two of the three men coming towards me.

I knew that for one of them a warrant lay at Scotland Yard charging him with the murder of two British officers, but that was at present a "dead" document, for they had been granted safe conduct by the terms of the Peace Mission.

RESPECT FOR BRAVERY.

The two came up to me and the "wanted" man spoke.

"Well, Inspector Brust!" he said, "how is Galloper Smith-"

I replied that he was all right.

"I wonder if you realise," he rejoined, "how near he was to Kingdom Come this morning he walked across the park from the Viceregal Lodge.

"Let me tell you this. We were instructed to despatch him. If you had used an armoured car or even the ordinary guard his number was up. But when we saw the Galloper walk along without a tremor although he knew what he was up against we couldn't do otherwise but respect his bravery."

"I was warned," I replied.

"Yes, of course you were," he replied. "I know who warned you and I know where he is buried, but do you think that would have saved you? In Ireland we have no use for traitors or cowards, but we respect Men when we see them. The Galloper saved his life when he sort of challenged us! Good luck to him! He's a man Irish men will always admire."

Ensuing Municipal Election.

WE have opened this special column for the benefit of the candidates for the ensuing Ward Elections of the Municipality of Bombay. The names of the candidates, the wards which they will contest and the Symbols given to them by the Municipal Commissioner will be published in this column and the charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.

To

THE VOTERS of "C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

FRIENDS,

VOTE FOR MAN WHO WORKS
Honestly and Conscientiously.

My Symbol is "MAN"

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

NEVINSON'S ARIT

MR. HAROLD LASKI'S APPRECIATION

It ought to be enough for any Socialist to know that Mr. Nevinson's new volume ("Last Changes, Last Chances," Nisbet, 5s.)—I refuse to believe that it is the last—is worthy in every way of its predecessors. Writes Mr. Harold Laski in "New Leader". There is the same unique genius for being at the heart of affairs; there is the same ironic and wistful detachment in his comment on men and things; there is the same devotion to high causes which has made all of us feel consistently that not to be on the same side as Nevinson in a controversy is necessarily to be on the wrong side. If there have been more important figures in British journalism in the last generation, certainly there has been none more honourable or more loved.

FOUR BIG THEMES.

Nevinson here deals primarily with four big themes—the War, Ireland, the Washington Conference, and Palestine On them all he has things to say that derive from a singularly vivid and arresting personality. With the possible exception of H. M. Tomlinson, he was the finest, because the most realistic, of war correspondents; he did, in Franc and in Gallipoli, what few of his colleagues had the courage to do, for he made his account of war convey the message of peace Of Ireland he writes with the high passion of one who has not only cared always for the oppressed, but has known intimately the heavy price we have paid as a nation for our Irish record. I challenge any honourable man to read here unmoved his account of the arrest and trial of Sir Roger Casement; it is one of the great pieces of English prose in our time, the more moving because its vibrant passion is delibreately restrained. Even upon Lord Birkenhead's part in that drama, Mr. Nevinson allows himself no more than an inflexion of irony; perhaps he knows that here, at least, Lord Birkenhead can be safely left to history.

Upon the Washington Conference he has much to say that is new as a study of persons in dispute; and it is a little curious to see how even so detached a person as he is caught by the charm of Lord Balfour. Mr. Nevinson, I think, overstresses the significance of Washington which really, as in another part he himself shows, was important as ending the Japanese Alliance rather than as meeting the real problem of naval armament; but the perspective of the persons he paints is always subtly caught, and he emerges, as always, as one of the very best delineators of character now writing. On Palestine he develops surprising enthusiasms which are born, I think, of his inherent admiration for a gallant fight against difficult odds rather than from any deliberate measure of special significance. But his picture is finely done.

As always with Nevinson, the sense of justice in these pages can be described by no other word than exquisite. I first met him as an undergraduate meets a great man of letters, now seventeen years ago. I felt then what the years have only deepened, that if ever nobility of character had found its perfect outer embodiment, Nevinson was its supreme manifestation. He has never cared for himself. He has given always with a full mind and a full heart. Things like freedom and the right have not been to him words in a text-book, or phrases in a speech, but living ideas for which one went out un-

(Continued in column 8)

(Continued from column 2.)

questioningly, and without thought of cost, to the battle. I do not believe that in over forty years of journalism he has ever written a word in which he could not wholeheartedly believe; I know that, as in the great test case of Massingham, he has never seen his chief deserted without standing by him from the first hour. To know that a man of his quality is a servant of the faith we serve is enough in itself to quicken that faith.

NEVINSON'S SECRET.

His new book is proof, were proof needed that Nevinson is a great man of letters He has known how to make of his experience the vehicle through which a sensitive art can convey certain great lessons. Isms are abhorrent to him; at bottom, I think anarchy is the only creed to which Nevinson would own. I doubt whether he cars for politics; I even hint my belief that he knows little of, and cares less for, economic theories. But he knows at once when wrong is being done, and he is there straightway to protest against it. He has a sure instinct for the right, and he enlists without delay in its battalions.

He is one of the few men with a genuinely open mind. He cares for sincerity and, even while he fights his enemy, he marks his zeal for the justice in his cause. If every Socialist seeks to learn Nevinson's secret and to emulate his example, we need not fear for the future of our movement. He has loved the great causes greatly, and we, his friends, love him for the love he has given.

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